This is the Only Sunday Paper Published in Colorado Springs. If You Want Good Reading You Want This Paper. It Gives the News.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

WEATHER.
Fair Sunday, preceded by snow; Monday fair, warmer

NO. 9080 34TH YEAR. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906. TWENTY EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS CLOSELY WATCHED

Authorities Taking Every Precaution Against Anti-Government Demonstration on Anniversary of "Red Sunday"---Loan Gossip.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—In anticipation of a terrorist attempt at bomb throwing on Monday, the police today conducted searches in all the large factories and also as a preventionary measure gathered in a large number of the leaders of the working men whom they will detain until Monday. Heavy guards tonight began patrolling the industrial quarters and police have been provided to arrest the people in case there is an outbreak.

It is stated that these special measures will be in force only until Tuesday. If Monday passes without disorder the authorities are confident that tranquillity will reign until the critical period of the elections to the douma. The street railway employes and the apothecaries have voted for a general strike on Monday, but it is believed the decree of the workmen's committee will be only partly obeyed in the factories and commercial houses.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A prominent official of the ministry of finance said today that the government was waiting for the conclusion of the Moroccan conference before resuming the negotiations for a loan, which were interrupted in October. Should the outcome of the conference be propitious, the government anticipates little difficulty in obtaining a loan, even should the national assembly be convoked when the financial negotiations are resumed. The prospects throughout the country are much brighter with the collapse of the armed revolt and the progress made in restoring order. The official admitted, however, that Russia would probably have to pay a high rate of interest for a loan, but cash was necessary. The December receipts from taxes and customs, over which apprehension had been expressed in the budget report, were most encouraging. The importations were heavy in order to escape the higher duties of the new tariff which becomes effective March 1, and the prospects from which the treasury derived during December were satisfactory in spite of postponing payments.

An official in the office [illegible] said today that a general amnesty had been [illegible] for January 22, but the premature explosions at Moscow and elsewhere had induced the ministry of [illegible] to believe that the revolution were determined on a change of tactics. Monday's rioting might be expected and if it fails the police feared an attempt to order the authorities are confident that tranquillity will reign until the critical period of the elections to the douma. The street railway employes and the apothecaries have voted for a general strike on Monday, but it is believed the decree of the workmen's committee will be only partly obeyed in the factories and commercial houses.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A prominent official of the ministry of finance said today that the government was waiting for the conclusion of the Moroccan conference before resuming the negotiations for a loan, which were interrupted in October. Should the outcome of the conference be propitious, the government anticipates little difficulty in obtaining a loan, even should the national assembly be convoked when the financial negotiations are resumed. The prospects throughout the country are much brighter with the collapse of the armed revolt and the progress made in restoring order. The official admitted, however, that Russia would probably have to pay a high rate of interest for a loan, but cash was necessary. The December receipts from taxes and customs, over which apprehension had been expressed in the budget report, were most encouraging. The importations were heavy in order to escape the higher duties of the new tariff which becomes effective March 1, and the prospects from which the treasury derived during December were satisfactory in spite of postponing payments.

An official in the office [illegible] said today that a general amnesty had been [illegible] for January 22, but the premature explosions at Moscow and elsewhere had induced the ministry of [illegible] to believe that the revolutionists were determined on a change of tactics. Monday's rioting might be expected and if it fails the police feared an attempt to order the authorities are confident that tranquillity will reign until the critical period of the elections to the douma. Several postal employes [illegible] in the suburbs, and have taken measures to put down any such movement with the utmost severity. The police did not expect any trouble tomorrow in St. Petersburg, as there were so many idle workmen attending religious services and consequently losing their positions on Wednesday.

The authorities have evidence that the uprisings and terrorism in Russia were largely organized abroad. A bomb thrower arrested at Odessa has been identified as a Parisian who was under the surveillance of the French police on account of complicity in the anarchistic movement. A dynamiter in Paris. The agitators arrested and shot at Warsaw were mostly of foreign origin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The period allowed for the registration of voters has ended and the number of primary voters registered is 36[illegible].

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—The Moscow workmen have not recovered from the last strike and probably will not attempt to observe the day.

Dispatches from that city say that many bombs have been abandoned in the streets, the owners apparently being discouraged and fearing arrest.

GOOD WORD FOR JAPAN

UNITED STATES MINISTER AT TOKIO HAS PRAISE FOR MIKADO'S SUBJECTS.

PEOPLE BUSILY ENGAGED IN PLANNING TO CARRY THEIR GREAT WAR DEBT

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Lloyd C. Griscom, United States minister to Japan, was the principal speaker tonight at a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Mr. Griscom's topic was "Japan After the War." He said in part:

"Since the close of the war the Japanese have shown no undeserved signs of exultation or self-satisfaction. They are busily engaged in discussing the refunding of their debts and how to carry the great financial debt left by the war. The people are wonderfully disappointed in the peace terms, but offer a commendable exhibition of disciplined self-restraint, and their anger which had never been directed particularly towards foreigners, turned toward their own government. An imperial edict has ordered the people to leave the question of government to those who governed, and to proceed along their usual avocations.

"It is calculated that the two governments must find a revenue of $75,000,000 a year in addition to the other expenses to deal with the national debt. Aside from this there can hardly be said to be any burning point of questions of the hour.

"The spirit of militarism which was, of course, excited by the war has died out with remarkable suddenness. They have accepted the assurance of their sovereign that the objects of the war have been accomplished."

PROCESSION FORBIDDEN.

TURIN, Jan. 20.—A great procession which had been organized for the celebration tomorrow of "Red Sunday" has been forbidden. It is thought there may be some disorders.

TWO HUNDRED ARE KILLED

CAPITAL OF ECUADOR THE SCENE OF RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SET UP BY THE REVOLUTION IS SHORT LIVED.

GUAYAQUIL, JAN. 20.—TWO HUNDRED PERSONS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE FIGHTING HERE TODAY.

GUAYAQUIL, J[illegible] notable persons [illegible] palace there at 4 p. m. [illegible] a new government [illegible] Moreno assumed [illegible] establishing the [illegible] conting a new [illegible] loyed. The people [illegible] noon attacked the [illegible] political prisoners [illegible] tured the police [illegible] ribers obtained possession [illegible] ber of rifles and [illegible] shots later were heard [illegible] the city and the rebels [illegible] that they attacked [illegible] lillery. Many persons were killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting.

The new ministry [illegible] and hour. The people received the election of Moreno as [illegible] president, General Alfaro, the former president of Ecuador and [illegible] revolution, and in his absence [illegible] Arvalo assumed the [illegible] authority.

A great panic prevailed [illegible] the evening and in the midst of the disorder General Leonidas Plaza, [illegible] of Ecuador to the United States, who arrived here January 18 and [illegible] chief command of the army in its operations against the rebels, came from the city and embarked on board the Chilean steamer [illegible] which leaves here tomorrow for Panama.

Later in the evening order was restored.

CANAL ZONE IS HEALTHFUL

SOME INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC AT WHITE HOUSE.

CHIEF ENGINEER STEVENS AND ASSOCIATES PRAISED FOR WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, [illegible] President received a letter from W. H. Mackay, president of the Mackay Education Society of New York, [illegible] the following [illegible] saying that Mr. [illegible] engaged in the [illegible] Panama [illegible] Washington [illegible] to testify before the committee on [illegible] regarding the health conditions. He added that England [illegible] says the Panama [illegible] with him, and [illegible] the Panama [illegible] the attacks [illegible] the Isthmus.

A letter from H. A. [illegible] of the American Locomotive Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., was read [illegible] concerning the extent [illegible] regard to the [illegible] Panama [illegible] the employes on the Panama railroad [illegible] the Isthmus.

"There have not been [illegible] cases of yellow fever in Panama since October 1, and there [illegible] yellow fever [illegible] Colon. Patients are brought [illegible] the disease [illegible] who [illegible] from the United States, who [illegible] sent home sick and recovered. The climate is excellent. It is not nearly so hot as in Arizona. The temperature never goes over 90 or under 60. There is less fever than there is typhoid in any big city in the states."

POLITICAL STATUS ENTIRELY CHANGED

Tide of Liberalism Ingulfs United Kingdom. Parliament Will Be Overwhelmingly One-Sided---Labor Makes Surprising Gains.

LONDON, [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] a great [illegible] a bigger [illegible] probably some safe [illegible] that the Liberal party [illegible] at least seventy seats [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Balfour [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Balfour [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Balfour

EASY DEFEAT PREDICTED FOR STATEHOOD BILL INSURGENTS

Lash of Party Whip Expected to Accomplish the Same End as in Final Vote on Philippine Tariff Measure---President Severely Criticised.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The much-heralded insurrection of the beet sugar Republicans in the house against the party organization and its bill reducing the tariff on Philippine sugar and ... to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, petered out dismally yesterday, when at the first crack of the party whip every single insurgent fell over himself to get back on the reservation and be counted with the organization line. The inevitable suggestion is that the even more loudly proclaimed insurrection against the administration's statehood bill will be similarly unable to stand against the whiplash, and the hope of Arizona to retain her individuality will have to follow the hope of the beet sugar interests to the senate for succor.

In my letter of a week ago I described at some length the program the insurgent combination had laid down for itself, and commented upon the complicated course that would have to be followed out in order to achieve success. The first point of that program came up for action this afternoon, on the passage of the Philippine tariff bill. An amendment had been offered by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, reducing the differential on refined sugar $2.50 a ton. The differential is the difference between the duty on raw sugar and that on refined sugar, and it amounts to $3.50 a ton. The Democrats charge that it is levied solely in the interest of the sugar trust, and that it is the life of the trust. Remove it, they say, and the trust will be killed, "as dead as a smelt," to use the language of Champ Clark.

The Democrats have always fought the differential, and the Republicans have retained it. Everybody knew that if the Democrats could secure the adoption of an amendment repealing in whole or in part the differential, it would render practically impossible the passage of the bill in the senate. Acting on this belief, and believing also that the sugar beet men would go with them on this to kill the bill, they submitted the amendment. They felt that they could afford to lose the chance of passing the bill, much as they desired it, in order to put the Republicans in a hole on the differential matter, and get them squarely on record.

The Insurgent Program.

It was known that the amendment would be ruled out of order as not germane to the bill, and the hope of the Democrats was that the Republican insurgents would stand with them to overthrow the ruling of the chair. That in fact was the first essential of the insurgent program, and there were not lacking yesterday afternoon signs of anxiety on the part of the Republican floor leaders lest the insurgents should carry it out. No longer ago than Monday night several of the insurgents talked very bravely to me about their intentions. But it was all a bluff. In fact I am inclined to think now that the whole thing was a bluff, including Clark's apparent attempt to secure even a slight reduction of the differential.

It all looks now like a play to the constituent filled grandstands, which would have been extremely disconcerting if it had happened to go through.

When the time came to stand up and be counted not one insurgent dared to make good his boasts. They wrapped themselves up in their blankets and scuttled back to the reservation as fast as they could run, contenting themselves ... with the ... of ... surging by voting against the bill on the question of its passage, when they knew that it was certain to receive a ... majority. Now the Democrats can point their constituents proudly to the fact that they did what they could to obtain a reduction of the alleged-to-be-hated differential, and its best sugar Republicans can call the attention of the sugar beet growers and refiners of their districts to the fact that they voted against the bill, and everybody will be fooled and happy.

Talk of the Town.

The insurrection has been the talk of the town for the past week. It has resulted in a state of feeling against the president which is extraordinary. This has been brought about by the active interference of the president in behalf of his favorite measures of legislation. He has been sending for different members of the house and laboring with them to secure their support for the tariff and statehood bills, particularly the statehood measure. It is asserted that he has used promises, cajolery and threats. Two or three times men have come away from the White house simply boiling with indignation and have given most sensational reports of what had been said to them. It was reported, for instance, that the president had said to the Republican members of the Missouri delegation that money was being used to secure votes against the statehood bill, and that they could tell Babcock, the insurgent leader, that he had said so.

Very naturally this raised a fine row instanter. The insurgents were tremendously stirred up, and began to talk about a resolution of investigation which, if it is introduced, will be a two-edged affair, calling for an investigation into the charge that it has been attempted to influence votes by money, threats or intimidation or by patronage. They openly declare that they see no difference whatever between buying a vote with an office or the promise of appointments and buying a vote with actual cash. And they say it does not lie in the mouth of the man who is openly using his power of patronage to jam through his pet bills to charge his opponents with corrupt work for using the same means.

Story Is Denied.

The publication of this story about the Missouri delegation promptly brought out the expected denial from Secretary Loeb that any such language had been used by the president. At the time Mr. Loeb was making the denial the president was talking with some men from Arizona, and when they left the White house the story was quickly circulated that he had practically repeated the charge to them.

The curious case of Steenerson is to be added. He is a representative from Minnesota, and a while ago landed his man in the receivership of public moneys at the land office at Crookston, Minn. The other day the president sent for him and when he came away from the White house he was white hot. Soon after it was reported that Mr. Roosevelt had told Steenerson that if he had foreseen the Minnesota man's attitude on the tariff and statehood bills the Crookston appointment would never have been made. Next day Steenerson was summoned again to the White house, and this morning he rose in the house and denied the whole story, going so far as to deny also that he had been an insurgent. Two explanations of all this are both obvious and inevitable, and he who reads has only to take his choice.

Situation Complicated.

Meantime the statehood insurgents are proclaiming that they have the administration beaten, and dare the house organization to bring in the bill. And there is the undeniable evidence in support of their claim that the house organization has so far declined to report the bill, although it was announced before the holiday recess that it was to be the first thing on the program after Christmas. It has been put off on one pretext or another from time to time until the situation has now settled down into a plain case of watch. At any time when the organization thinks it has a chance, through absence from the house of Democrats or insurgents enough to jam through the rule preventing any amendment of the bill, the report will come in and the rule will be introduced. But the insurgents and the Democrats laugh at such tactics.

"We defy them to get their men into the house any quicker than we can get ours in," the anti-statehood leaders say, and they know of what they are talking.

While this has been going on at the house end of the capitol the senate has been getting busy with an investigation of the canal business, and stirring up trouble for the president over the Morocco question. Mr. Bacon has unearthed a treaty with Cuba which the president has actually ratified by himself and put into operation without the formality of transmitting to the senate. It covers the extradition of criminals from the United States naval stations in Cuba, and there is sure to be a good deal more heard of it hereafter than has been heard heretofore.

Altogether there seems to be enough going on at the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue just now to satisfy the most earnest advocate of the strenuous life.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of ... cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Kaufman's — Everything for Everybody

Kaufman's — Everything for Everybody

Kaufman's — Everything for Everybody

Our 10th Embroidery Sale Starts at 8 Monday Morning

Positively the greatest purchase of embroideries ever brought to Colorado Springs. This immense stock was arranged for last June before the prices had advanced so high. Now we couldn't buy the same qualities for what we are going to ask you.

Everything in embroidered edging and insertion in all widths. Also the extra wide pieces for corset covers and petticoat flounces. Only finest cambrics and nainsooks were used in the making and the patterns are of the newest kinds, firmly made to withstand the roughest laundering.

Come as early as possible. Buy enough to last all year. Such economy may never again be yours

2,500 yards of embroidered Cambric Edges in dozens of new designs. Sale Price, yard........ **5c**

2,800 yards of embroidered Cambric Edges rich, up-to-date effects. Sale price, yard........ **7c**

2,000 yards of embroidered Cambric Bands, 3 to 8 inches wide, choicest patterns. Sale Price, yard........ **29c**

1,500 yards Corset Cover Embroidery—fine cambric, latest. Sale Price, per yard........ **29c**

1,000 yards wide Cambric Embroidered Edges, 6 to 10 inches wide, for flouncings, etc. Sale Price, yard........ **29c**

3,500 yards Cambric Embroidered edges, in handsomest effects made. Sale Price, yard........ **10c**

5,000 yards Cambric Edging, in twenty assorted new patterns, a splendid offer, at, yard........ **3½c**

Platte Valenciennes Laces, 150 full new pieces, in all widths. Come early for these. At, yard, **10c**

5,000 cards of pure pearl buttons, sizes 14 ligne to 30 ligne, 4 to 18 on a card. Sale price, per card, **12½c**

2,500 cards oval pearl buttons, with thread holes underneath, for children's dresses, waists, etc., at, per dozen, **12½c**

5,000 yards Cambric Corset Cover, etc., Embroidery, extra wide, very choice. yard........ **39c**

2,800 yards Cambric Embroidered Edges, 25 assorted patterns. Sale Price, yard........ **12c**

1,900 yards Cambric Embroidered Edges, dainty copies of of hand work. Sale Price, yard........ **18c**

2,500 yards Cambric Embroidered Edges, dozen or more different designs. Sale Price, yard........ **20c**

4,000 yards fine Sheer Nainsook Edges and Insertions. Sale Price, yard........ **15c**

2,500 yards Soft and Sheer Nainsook Edges and Insertions. Sale Price, yard........ **20c**

1,600 yards Sheer Nainsook Edges and Insertions, very dainty. Sale Price, yard........ **25c**

VACCINATION LAW IS TO BE TESTED

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—A demand that his 10-year-old son, Walter, be readmitted to the schools of Victor was made by J. E. Devy, a wealthy contractor, of the school board in an action begun in the district court today. The demand is also made in behalf of many others, similarly situated, and grows out of refusal to admit pupils who have not been recently vaccinated.

WATT, FRAIME AND HAAS ARE FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—A jury in the district court presented a verdict this morning finding Clayte Watt, Jack Fraime and Sam Haas not guilty of assault with intent to rob T. L. Dattelbaum, who claims he was hung by the defendants to a gallow's frame on Mineral hill several weeks ago. Their trial for assault with intent to kill has not been set. Watt and Haas furnished $5,000 bail each, but Fraime has not obtained the bondsmen.

NEXT TERM OF DISTRICT COURT TO BEGIN FEBRUARY 6.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—The next term of the district court will begin Tuesday, February 6, when civil cases will be set. Judge Cunningham will hear the civil calendar and will begin the trial of several cases February 23. The trial of criminal cases for the February term will begin before Judge Seeds February 7.

MRS. FAUL ARRESTED.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—Mrs. May Faul was taken from the Midland Terminal train by Constable Veak this morning, as she was leaving for California. She is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses in connection with the ... of a ... club. She furnished $600 bail. Mrs. Faul and her husband conducted a tailoring establishment on Bennett avenue for several months. He recently left for California.

B. P. S. stands for Beauty, Purity and Superiority in paint. It comes from Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon St.

One-fourth off all men's odd pants at Robbins'.

BURTON CASE MAY BE ADVANCED ON DOCKET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The solicitor general will move in the supreme court Monday to have the case of Senator Burton advanced on the docket.

DRINK LANDS HIM BACK IN THE PEN

R. M. DENHAM THOUGHT TO HOODWINK WARDEN AND MUST AGAIN DON STRIPES.

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 20.—Robert M. Denham, of Pueblo, a paroled convict from the Colorado penitentiary, ... Warden John Cleghorn, but only succeeded in fooling himself, and now must again don stripes.

Denham was sent up from Pueblo for from two to five years for burglary and larceny. His prison conduct being good, he was paroled last August and left for Pueblo. Later he went to Dalhart, Texas, where he has been drinking and carousing with fast women. His monthly report to Warden Cleghorn was made out at Dalhart, sent to a friend in Pueblo, who remailed it to Canon City. These reports stated that the writer was still in Pueblo.

In some manner Warden Cleghorn discovered Denham's trickery, and at once ordered his arrest at Dalhart. Clarence Cleghorn, a nephew of Warden Cleghorn, has gone after Denham, who will now have to finish his full term. While in Texas, Denham went under the name of J. S. Means and also "Jack" Reeves.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF PORTLAND MURDER

FLORENCE, Colo., Jan. 20.—The police have been advised that Edward McCoy, a negro, is under arrest at Colorado Springs. McCoy is believed to have been implicated in the shooting to death at Portland early this week of Antonio Villa and the wounding of Dominero Parafilia, coal miners. The shooting was done by L. M. Wheeler, who escaped and for whose arrest a reward has been offered. McCoy and several other negroes are friends of Wheeler's. McCoy admits he was in Portland at the time of the shooting, but declares he had nothing to do with it.

Villa's funeral took place yesterday afternoon. Later the body will be sent to Boston for permanent interment.

Use "China-Lac" for renewing the life on household things. Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon.

BEET GROWERS FIGHT WITH SUGAR COMBINE

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Jan. 20.—The sugar beet growers of the Fort Collins district who supply the Fort Collins sugar factory with their product have won out against the sugar trust, which owns the plant, in their demand for a $5 per ton rate. At the recent meeting of the beet growers in Denver the executive committee was induced by the factory managers to accept a rate of $4.50 per ton. This contract was promptly repudiated by the Fort Collins farmers, who declared that they would use their land for other purposes than beet growing before accepting the new schedule. The sugar trust threatened to close down the factory, but the growers only laughed. They did not believe the trust would sacrifice a $1,000,000 plant to save a few cents on every ton of beets it bought.

The farmers named a committee to confer with Manager Booraem and a number of prominent business men to make known their ultimatum. The business men indorsed the stand of the farmers and the sugar people decided that concessions should be made.

The terms of the compromise are that the growers accept the contract written by President Morey, which was recently turned down at the mass meeting, but it is to be amended by a written agreement signed by both President Morey and Local Manager R. Booraem, guaranteeing the farmers $5 per ton for beets that test over 15 per cent sugar contents, which is practically the same contract under which beets were grown last year. This contract was a satisfactory one to the farmers, but the new contract submitted by the factory people this year contained a clause which virtually nullified the $5 rate.

If the factory test was under 12 per cent the farmer would be notified immediately and given an opportunity to have his beets tested by a competent chemist not connected with the factory. If his test still shows the beets to be low in sugar contents, the grower can either elect to take $4.50 a ton for them or hold them.

NEW BUSINESS BLOCK PLANNED FOR DENVER.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—President C. B. Kountze of the Colorado National bank this morning stated definitely that about March 1, 1907, work would begin on the erection of an eight-story office building on the corner of Seventeenth and Champa streets, as a future home for that institution. The building will cover seven lots and will cost at the lowest estimate $500,000.

NEW TEETH FOR THE NEW YEAR

Would be a good resolution to put into effect early this month. Much of your comfort depends on your teeth being in good condition—much more than possibly you realize. Now would it not be right for you to call on Dr. Shaw and have him examine your teeth? The examination costs nothing, and you will be glad to know decay is not insidiously working up a larger dental bill for you. Drop in this week. The examination will only take a few minutes. Dr. Shaw, Dental Surgeon, Barnes Building, 112 Pike's Peak Ave. Phone 918-B. Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 12.

BONUS ... FOR STREET CAR LINE.

FLORENCE, Colo., Jan. 20.—Word received here from Canon City says that good progress has been made towards raising the $25,000 bonus for the new street car line to be built by F. S. Granger. All but $2,500 has been subscribed, and most of the money has been deposited in the Fremont county bank in that city.

It is expected that the $2,500 will be raised today and in this event the road is assured, there being no further obstacles.

DENVER CAN NOW TALK TO ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 20.—The long distance telephone wire between Trinidad and Albuquerque, N. M., has just been completed and that place can now be reached by phone from Denver and other Colorado points.

A long distance wire has also been completed from Denver to Creede, the famous Mineral county mining camp.

HANSON SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Edgar F. Hanson, president of the Nutriola company and former mayor of Belfast, Me., was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5,000, in the United States court here today. Hanson was found guilty of sending objectionable literature through the mails advertising his concern.

$13.95 buys any suit in our store. Robbins on the corner.

THE FOLKS WHO ASK

For things are good people for you to know. You can find out who they are and what they want by turning to the Gazette classified advertisements.

FORAKER RATE BILL UP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The senate committee on interstate commerce met today to consider the Foraker bill, but a quorum of the committee did not appear, although informally Senator Foraker explained his bill to the members present. The committee adjourned until Tuesday, when consideration of the Foraker bill will begin.

W. S. RUSSELL
CHIMNEY SWEEP
STOVE REPAIRS
FURNACE REPAIRS.
106 E. Huerfano Street.

A Large Showing of New Suit Cases

Undoubtedly the largest selection of all leather suit cases and go-away bags there is in the city. The prices are as attractive as the goods. Make their acquaintance, and then inspect the

Line of Trunks

Trunks of all sizes, styles, descriptions and prices.

W. H. WISE

Phone 571. 16 E. Pike's Peak.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

STIDGER IS FINED

Denver District Attorney Is Adjudged in Contempt of Court.

DENVER, Jan. [illegible] Judge Frank T. Johnson [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Johnson [illegible] in October, and were taken from the court by District Attorney Stidger and removed to the criminal division of the court for trial.

"You have usurped [illegible] the dignity of the court," Mr. Stidger," said Judge [illegible] [illegible] the fine.

"You have [illegible] the [illegible] of the public, and to [illegible]"

District Attorney Stidger [illegible] vehemently denying that [illegible] of an investigation [illegible] given him [illegible] charging the court with unfairness.

"The sentence [illegible] Judge Johnson [illegible]

"To the defendant [illegible] men charged with violating the gambling laws, I will say that the court is warranted in discharging them on the grounds of former jeopardy. They may be disgusted, but I warn them these [illegible] proceedings in the court are premature, and the court still holds the power to [illegible] them."

Judge Johnson intimated that he believed a conspiracy existed between the district attorney's office, the sheriff's office and some of the judges to deprive his court of the administration of justice.

"The statute provides that criminal cases shall be tried in the criminal division of the district court," said Mr. Stidger, "and I was simply doing my duty when I removed the gambling cases from Judge Johnson's court."

The offense with which Stidger is charged is not bailable and there is no appeal. His only recourse is to ask the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. If this is granted Judge Johnson will have to show cause to the supreme court for the arrest and fine imposed on the district attorney. Tonight Mr. Stidger was taken to the county jail, where he will be nominally imprisoned until he pays his fine or is granted his freedom by writ of habeas corpus or by the clemency of Judge Johnson.

STEPHENS, DRAMATIST, HAS PASSED AWAY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Robert Neilson Stephens of this city, the dramatist, died today in Bournemouth, England, aged 38 years.

Stephens wrote many short stories for magazines and became a theatrical agent and dramatist in New York in 1893, writing plays, notably the "Steve Brodie" melodrama, "On the Bowery." Later he wrote "An Enemy to the King," which was produced by E. H. Sothern, and "The Rugged Regiment," produced at the Herald Square theater, New York.

WOULD BUY OFF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

[illegible]

POLITICAL STATUS ENTIRELY CHANGED

(Continued From Page 1)

[illegible] which would act under the Nationalist parliament and at least try the experiment of administering Irish affairs under the conditions which have changed in the last century.

The elections will be over before the end of next week, the last contest being set for January 26. But so far as the Liberal government is concerned its life will not be measured, as was predicted prior to the elections, by months or a few years, but by the limitations of the septennial act.

PIONEER DEAD

George W. Andrews, a well known resident of Manitou and an early settler in El Paso county, died at 9 o'clock last night at the age of 56 years, from a complication of internal diseases. Mr. Andrews participated in many Indian fights during the early days of Colorado, and when the call for troops was sent out by President Lincoln he was among the first to answer. Mr. Andrews leaves a wife and two married daughters to mourn his death. He was a member of the G. A. R. and of Pike's Peak aerie No. 143, F. O. E., which orders will have charge of the funeral services. The body will be taken to Denver for interment on Monday.

GUN CLUB SHOOT IS HELD IN SNOW STORM

For the first time in its history, the Colorado Springs Gun club held a regular shoot while snow was falling yesterday afternoon. The north wind prevented any exceptional scores being made. The result of the shooting follows:

Shooter	Shot At	Broke
J. W. Garrett	100	81
J. R. Rich	100	67
T. M. Rich	100	[illegible]
H. J. Stow	75	[illegible]
A. Meredith	75	47

GET THE GAZETTE WANT AD HABIT.

FELL 45 FEET IN WINDSTORM

SANTA FE BRAKEMAN BADLY HURT AT PEING STATION, BROUGHT HERE FOR TREATMENT

[illegible]

HEALTH DEPARTMENT GETTING GOOD RESULTS FROM ADVERTISING

[illegible] region, [illegible] of the health department to place [illegible] a bushel. In sending [illegible] of the annual report of the health department to the passenger departments of the leading railroads, Dr. Hanford [illegible] [illegible] special attention to the climatic conditions of this vicinity. The results have [illegible] with the department [illegible]

"She sits forever in the sun," is the heading of an advertisement that appears upon the [illegible] page of the New York Sun, and the reader is informed that it is Colorado Springs that is forever in the sun, and the New York Central sells tickets straight through to Colorado Springs. In [illegible] letter, Manager George H. Daniels of the New York Central expresses his thanks to Dr. Hanford for the copy of the annual report, and says that the advertisement, "She sits forever in the sun," will appear in all of the New York and Brooklyn newspapers.

General Passenger Agent J. P. Elmer of the Chicago Great Western railway writes:

"Your annual report has been received. I thank you very much for the same, as there are many things of value in it from an advertising standpoint which we can use during the coming year."

John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island system, after expressing his thanks for the annual report, says: "It will undoubtedly assist us in effectively advertising the attractions of Colorado from the tourist and health seeker's standpoint."

E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific railroad also extends his thanks for a copy of the health report. In securing the hearty cooperation of these large railroad systems in advertising Colorado Springs, Dr. Hanford has accomplished that which would otherwise have cost the city many thousands of dollars.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING CASE IS ON TRIAL

When the case of the people vs. Justina Collup, charged with kidnaping her 16-year-old sister, Julia Kozak, was called for trial in the court of Justice Ruby yesterday, counsel for the defense requested a change of venue to the court of Justice Dunnington, which was granted. The trial then proceeded in the other court and had not been concluded at the hour of adjournment. Arguments of counsel will be made tomorrow morning. The defendant pleaded that her sister complained to her that her adopted father and mother, Joseph and Julia Kozak, beat and abused the child and came to the defendant for protection. There were many witnesses upon both sides.

MINSTREL FEATURES AT NEXT ELKS DANCE

The next regular semimonthly dance at the Elks club will be held on Thursday night of this week. The dance will be open to all members of the club, although it is to be in honor of those who took part in the minstrel show recently given by the members of the club. It is expected that it will be one of the most enjoyable and best attended hops of the winter series. A number of special features have been arranged for by the dance committee. They consist largely of "stunts" by the minstrel show boys and will make up a pleasing part of the evening's entertainment. Lunch and light refreshments will be served as usual during the intermission. The Elks band orchestra will furnish the music.

Personal Mention

N. W. Green, 17 West Cucharas street, is suffering from pneumonia.

Edward C. Sharer has returned from a business trip to Grand Junction.

Dr. Theodore F. De Witt and family of Broadmoor intend leaving for Los Angeles, Cal., in a few days to remain until spring.

Mayor Henry C. Hall is detained at his home owing to a slight attack of tonsilitis. He hopes to resume his official duties tomorrow.

Charles Mulford Robinson was a visitor in the city yesterday on his way to California. He called at the city hall and conferred with City Clerk MacMillan and others for a short time.

Henry R. Wray, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; D. C. MacWatters, general passenger agent of the Short Line, and W. H. Taylor, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, will leave in the morning for Salt Lake to attend the [illegible] conference which will be held in that city on January 23.

DON'T let the matter of expense keep you from visiting us. SIGHT is as precious to you as life itself. We test your EYES and give our EXPERT OPINION free of charge.

Our methods for correcting errors of refraction are the latest known to science. Come and see us. If we don't give you satisfaction it costs you nothing; that's all.

DRS. CRABTREE & NESLER EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS

Suite 19 and 20, First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 518 A. Hours 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. German spoken. Special hours by appointment.

Another Chance

Free Treatment by New York Doctors Extended to February 1st.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." This means you. If you are a procrastinator and have been putting off coming to us until the last moment and then something came up to keep you away, now is your chance.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, THE NEW YORK DOCTORS will give THREE MONTHS FREE TREATMENT (medicine excepted) to all who call before that time. This gives you a chance to get treatment at cost prices.

WE WANT TO TELL YOU our old story that we are SPECIALISTS in CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

We have prepared ourselves in this work and have spent years in the preparation. In our offices will be found every appliance known to science for curing disease and relieving suffering. We have the best equipped offices in the west and when we take a patient for treatment, nothing is too expensive for us to buy that his case demands. We invite the chronic sufferer to visit our offices and see our equipment. We make no charge for examination or consultation, and give the best advice we can command to those who are incurable. We do just as we advertise and can furnish any number of testimonials to prove our results. Will you continue to suffer and pursue your present course or CONSULT SPECIALISTS who can cure you?

Consumption

We treat by the Transfusion method, that is, forcing medicines into the lungs through the skin by electricity. Come and investigate this method and talk with those who are being treated.

Rheumatism

Gout and rheumatic affections treated by dry, hot air. Every case cured.

Goiter

and all glandular enlargements cured without the internal administration of drugs. Call and get names of patients cured.

Asthma

Bronchitis and Catarrh treated by our special preparations for these diseases and in every instance a cure is certain, if your case is at all curable.

Female Complaints

No lady need suffer if she will consult us in time. We have cured hundreds.

Stomach

Liver and Bowel troubles treated by mechanical manipulatory that never fails to cure in curable cases.

Kidney

and Bladder diseases relieved in a few treatments.

St. Vitus Dance

Chorea, a disease which baffles most physicians. We remove the cause and the little sufferer is cured to stay cured.

Nervousness

Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness treated by a special method and without drugs.

We cure piles without operation. No detention from business, no cutting, no injection or tying.

If afflicted in any way consult New York Doctors.

NEW YORK DOCTORS

Examination Free.

Offices: Suites 1 and 2, Postoffice Bldg. Hours: 8:30 to 6:00.

THE FINAL CLEAN UP SALE OF THE SEASON

The Greatest Sacrifice Yet

WE always do just what we say we are going to do. We said that we would not carry over a suit or fur this season. Hence the coming week will see them all go, and the price will be just one-half on any lady's suit or fur.

Comforts, Blankets and Pillows

Now is the [illegible] All cotton [illegible] blankets at 20 per cent [illegible]. All comforts and [illegible] and kinds.

20 PER CENT OFF FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Dress Goods and Silks

Last week of our clean up sale. It will certainly pay you to come now and get your wants supplied. Everything in our large stock at greatly reduced prices. Only space to mention a few.

32-inch all-wool tricots, in full line of shades, that sold at 50c; now 29c

36 and 38-inch wool and mohair plaids, in all combination shades, that sold at 65c and 50c, now 39c

36-inch all-wool invisible check suitings and cheviot serges, in all the [illegible] shades, regular 65c and 50c values, now 39c

42-inch all-wool Panamas, in brown, navy, green and black, regular value 75c, now 59c

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Lot of fancy silks in small checks and stripes, comes in all shades, and would sell regularly at 75c and $1.00; we want to close them out this week, choice 39c

VELVETEENS.

Lot of fancy velveteens, in brown, green, navy, gray and black, regular value 75c; this week, to close 39c

Remnants dress goods, silks and velvets, at just half regular retail price. We have added many new during the week. You will find them money savers; many desirable lengths in black and colors among them. All placed on center table in dress goods aisle.

SUIT SECTION

(Second Floor)

What ½ Price Means to You

Any Ladies' $30.00 Suit for $15.00
Any Ladies' $25.00 Suit for $12.50
Any Ladies' $20.00 Suit for $10.00
Any Ladies' $18.00 Suit for $9.00
Any Ladies' $16.00 Suit for $8.00
Any Ladies' $12.50 Suit for $6.25
Any Ladies' $10.00 Suit for $5.00

Any 2-piece or set just one-half price. New showing of ladies' skirts, in walking lengths, at one-third off regular price.

Lace and Embroidery Sale

Extraordinary—12,000 yds. of fine laces, from 1 inch to 12 inches wide; and 18,000 yards of embroideries made from the finest muslins, cambrics and nainsooks and the dainty swiss importations—all go in this big sale for a few days at

ONE THIRD OFF.

This means a saving to you of 33 1-3 per cent of your purchases. Remember it is

ONE-THIRD OFF.

Pocketbooks, Bags, Collars and Belts

And a good assortment to choose from as to color, style and quality. You know what the styles are, and you will find no back numbers here. Take your choice this week at just

1-4 OFF REGULAR PRICE.

The Last Week, the Last Call and the Last Chance to Buy Walk-Over Shoes At Sale Price

Remember this is the last week of the Surplus Stock

SHOE SALE

Ladies' Royal $2.00 Shoes, all sizes, heavy soles, patent tips $1.39

Boys' Patent Colt Shoes, the District No. 76, all sizes, Blucher cut $1.69

$4.00 Walk-Over Shoes, in patent colt and patent vici kid, button and lace, all sizes, all widths, all styles, surplus stock; sale price $3.39

$3.50 Walk-Over Shoes for men in vici kid, kangaroo, vici calf and box calf, kid lined vici, all sizes, all styles, surplus stock; sale price $2.89

$3.50 Krippendorf men's fine kid shoes, welted soles, all good styles and sizes, surplus stock; sale price $2.69

$3.00 Bilt-Well Shoes, in the vici kid and vici calf, vici kid lined, welted sole, surplus stock; sale price $2.49

$2.50 Men's Colt Skin Shoes and vici kid and box calf, all styles, lace and congress, all sizes and widths, surplus stock; sale price $1.89

One lot of Child's Shoes in heavy extension soles, patent tips, good for hard wear, $1.50 values $1.29

One lot of Misses' School Shoes that are worth $1.70, all sizes, good heavy soles; sale price $1.48

One lot of Child's Shoes, 5 to 8, button and lace turns; sale price 79c

$3.00 hand welted Ladies' Shoes, Blucher and straight lace, patent tips, mat tops, Cuban and Military heels, all sizes, surplus stock; sale price $2.39

Ladies' House Slippers, in the patent kid and plain leather; one, two and three straps; all sizes; surplus stock sale price 98c

One lot of Baby Soft Sole Shoes, in all colors; sale price 24c

Ladies' $3.50 Sample Shoes, in patent kid, vici kid and box calf; welted and turned soles, button and lace, sizes 3, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, surplus stock sale price $2.48

Something Doing in the House Furnishing Department

Did you ever see or hear of such low prices? Well, we have knocked the bottom out and the lid off, and all profits for the week are gone. Remember one week only.

6 decorated dinner plates, violet pattern, price 75c; sale price .... 6 for 59c
6 decorated cups and saucers, violet pattern, regular 85c; sale price .... 6 for 49c
6 decorated pie plates, violet pattern, regular price 45c; sale price .... 6 for 29c
6 decorated soup plates, violet pattern, regular 85c; sale price 39c
6 decorated dinner plates, pink rose pattern, regular 85c; sale price .... 6 for 49c
6 decorated cups and saucers, pink rose patterns, regular 85c; sale price .... 6 for 59c
6 decorated pie plates, pink rose pattern, regular 55c; sale price .... 6 for 39c
6 decorated soup plates, pink rose pattern, regular 85c; sale price 49c
Regular 7c, 9c and 10c mixing bowls, choice this week 4c
Regular 40c mixing bowls, this week 20c
Regular 50c mixing bowls, this week 30c
Regular 60c mixing bowls, this week 49c

15-inch Japanned coal hods, this week 19c
16-inch Japanned coal hods, this week 23c
17-inch Japanned coal hods, this week 27c
18-inch Japanned coal hods, this week 29c
45c brass wash board, this week 33c
45c glass wash board, this week 33c
35c double zinc wash board, this week 29c
25c zinc wash board, this week 17c
15c mop stick this week 9c
$1.75 folding ironing board, this week $1.48
$1.25 meat and food grinder, this week 99c
[illegible] galv. oil cans (1 gallon), this week 13c
10c pkg. toilet paper, 1,000 sheets, this week, pkg 7c
10c roll toilet paper, 1,000 sheets, this week, pkg 7c
7c roll toilet paper, this week pkg 4c
5c small hand brushes, this week 3c

THE COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 SOUTH TEJON STREET

ARE YOUR CLOTHES DUSTY AND SPOTTED?

If so, have them cleaned by our perfect dry process: it cleans them thoroughly without any shrinking or getting out of shape. We are prepared to do them on short notice. Phone 623A, and we will call.

THE PANTATORIUM

12 EAST BIJOU STREET.

Branch Office: 823 N. Tejon Street.

Read the Wants

EMPIRE THEATER REFINED VAUDEVILLE

Matinee Daily, 3 p. m. Evenings 7.30 to 10 p. m.

Ten Cents Ten Cents

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Yours for Good Values

[illegible] goods [illegible] this season's goods. [illegible] We will continue our great clearing sale. Any of our $18 to $20.00 Suits and overcoats, $14.45 [illegible]

$14.45

[illegible]

$9.45

[illegible]

$6.45

We must be right. We received the contract for the High School [illegible]

THE MAY COMPANY

One Price to All. 25 N. Tejon

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS ARE SCORED BY JUDGE HALLETT

A. T. Gunnell Elected President of El Paso County Bar Association---Important Amendments Made to By-laws---Annual Dinner at Antlers.

Judge Moses Hallett of the United States circuit court scored private corporations severely in his address last night before the El Paso County Bar association, and even went so far as to advocate the abolition of private corporations.

A resolution was passed instructing the judges of the district court and the judges of the county court to formulate an intelligible set of rules as to the procedure and practice in their courts, and to set aside [illegible]

A. T. Gunnell was elected president to succeed O. B. Willcox.

These were the features of the fourth annual dinner of the El Paso County Bar association held last night at the Antlers hotel. The dinner was attended by more than fifty members of the association as well as by prominent jurists from Denver and Pueblo. O. B. Willcox acted as toastmaster.

Private corporations have never [illegible] which only [illegible] have not in the aggregate [illegible] existence, said Judge Hallett in the course of his address.

This gives them an unfair advantage in competition with individuals and they should be abolished.

Judge Hallett said that he had heard a good deal of argument as to how private corporations should be curbed. "Some people want to restrict them here and some want to restrict them there, but I would cut off their tails right up behind their ears."

Continuing he said that private corporations restrict the operation and narrow the field of natural man and that the states have endowed corporations with immortality. He added that private corporations tend to obliterate the powers of the individual man.

Speeches were also made by Charles A. Gast, of Pueblo, Ira [illegible] Goudy, of Denver, Henry A. Dubbs, of Pueblo, and T. J. O'Donnell, of Denver. Although they all had different ideas on how to control the private corporations, they were unanimous in the belief that [illegible]

At the business meeting preceding the banquet the following officers were elected:

President, A. T. Gunnell, succeeding O. B. Willcox.

Vice president, C. W. Haines, succeeding William O'Brien.

Secretary [illegible]

Treasurer, O. E. [illegible], succeeding Walter Scott.

Trustees, R. E. Lewis, W. C. Robinson and J. W. Sheafor, all re-elected.

Amendments to the by-laws were acted upon favorably in part as follows:

The association will not take any partisan political action to indorse nor recommend any person for any official position, except in cases of judicial position and then "only" upon affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members.

The committee on grievances shall consist of five members and all complaints or charges of professional misconduct shall be referred or made to this committee for investigation, and this committee shall report what action its judgment should be taken. The association, in case of a member, may, after fair hearing, proceed to suspension or expulsion, and if the charge be such as comes within the summary jurisdiction of the court, may order proceedings to be instituted and shall appoint a committee for the prosecution of each particular case. The judges of the courts of record of El Paso county have a standing request to call to the attention of the grievance committee any unprofessional conduct on the part of any attorney practicing in the El Paso county courts.

Big values in big suits | Wilbur's

During the week, until all closed out. Women wearing sizes 40 or 42 will find some of the greatest bargains ever shown on this market. Blacks and colors, in long or short coat styles, correct in cut, of reliable materials and perfectly made. Some of the 40s could likely be properly fitted to women wearing size 38. Look them over. The real values are $30, $32 and $35, for............ $14.50

Half The price of any other suit in the store. Also any costume.

Any coat, skirt, winter waist, jacket or fur in the entire stock, one Third Off the price

Another reduction in the price of Gowns & corset covers

We have collected a table full of gowns and corset covers, slightly mussed in the showing during our great mid-winter sale of undermuslins, which we will put on sale Monday. The garments originally priced 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c, but owing to the fact that they are slightly soiled and mussed, will be closed at, each........ 38c

Special mid-winter sale prices on all other undermuslins

Clearance of Warner and Redfern corsets

All broken lines of these well-known corsets in grades regularly sold at $4.00 to $5.00 each on special sale at price opposite. In this lot are nearly all sizes, but not of every style. But come early for best choice.............. $2.98

FORM CLUB HERE TO STUDY NEW UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Linguists Invited to Study "Esperanto," a Language Invented in Warsaw in 1887 and Indorsed by Max Muller and Count Leo Tolstoi.

Colorado Springs is to have the first Esperanto club in the United States. Esperanto, which is admitted to be the best of the [illegible] universal languages, has been [illegible] by Max Muller, Count Tolstoi and other eminent linguists of the world, and the [illegible] that this city is to have the first Esperanto club in America will be [illegible] a small [illegible].

Although there are 1,000 Esperantists now studying the new language in all parts of the world, there are but five Americans in the list. [illegible] Bergenholtz, professor of languages at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Max Talmey, New York city; Hon. J. Fogg Twombly, Brookline, Mass.; C. H. Mitchell, Allston, Mass., and Walter Allen Harmer, assistant city passenger agent of the Santa Fe railroad, Colorado Springs.

Mr. Harmer is a veteran when it comes to the study of languages. He is versed in English, Spanish, German, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. A few months ago he took up the study of Esperanto and became deeply interested. He has explained the new language, which he firmly believes is destined to come into universal use, to a number of friends, and these will meet in a short time to form America's first Esperanto club. Members of this club will make a thorough study of Esperanto, speak it, write it, and introduce it wherever possible. All linguists in Colorado Springs are invited to take up the study of Esperanto with the new club.

Esperanto was introduced as a universal language by Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, a leading educator in Warsaw, in 1887. From that time to today it has spread throughout educational circles of Europe, has been translated into 28 [illegible] and has more than [illegible] students. Nearly every city in Europe has Esperanto clubs and societies, and leading educators and linguists of the world have taken up its study.

"Esperanto is a perfectly beautiful language," said Mr. Harmer yesterday, "and one which all students of languages will find most interesting. I have explained the Esperanto system of word making to a number of local friends, and they say they are so deeply interested in it. We will form a club for the study of Esperanto and hope to help in bringing it into universal usage. I believe that Esperanto will be spoken and written in all parts of the civilized world within [illegible] of two [illegible] years."

F. Max Muller, the master linguist of the age, is said: "I have frequently had to express my opinions as to the merits of the various schemes of a universal language. Each one of these seems to possess some special advantages, but I should certainly place the Esperanto system very high among its rivals."

Count Leo Tolstoi says: "The partisans of Volapuk and Esperanto purpose that all men of all nations shall adopt and understand an international language, artificial and simple. I have found Volapuk extremely complicated, and Esperanto very simple. Esperanto [illegible] national language and its diffusion is assuredly a Christian labor."

W. A. HARMER.

FURS REMODELED and MADE TO ORDER.

Having secured the services of Mr. Henry Elsen, just from Milwaukee where he was at the head of the fur department of the large house of Gimbel Brothers, I will now be able to get out all orders promptly and in the very best manner.

Liberal discount on ready-made furs, to close them.

C. E. AIKEN

Aiken's Museum, No. 11 E. Pike's Peak ave.

HALF THE WORLD WONDERS

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug company. 25c.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN AT STEELE SCHOOL

Members of the sophomore class at the High school, who were graduated from the Steele school a year and a half ago, will give an entertainment Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Steele school for the benefit of the Steele school [illegible] fund. Among those [illegible] will be [illegible], Anna Smith, Edith Stark, Katherine Wollaston, Agnes Pace, Flora Crowley, Elizabeth Hamilton, Bessie Woodward, and Erma Anuque. Mary Hausen will give a violin solo and Miss Anna Moorman, a noted Boston reader, will give several selections.

A WEAK HEART

weakens every other organ of the body, for they all depend upon the heart to furnish them with an abundance of the pure life-giving fluid. To give the heart power to do this, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has no equal. It strengthens and regulates the heart action, and furnishes nerve power, the vital element. Money back if first bottle fails to benefit.

Buy an overcoat at Robbins' half-price sale.

THOSE "FROM MISSOURI" buy B. P. S. paint and see the can opened before them at Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon.

All boys' overcoats at half price at Robbins' big sale.

Opera House

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 23

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers HIS GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS

WOODLAND

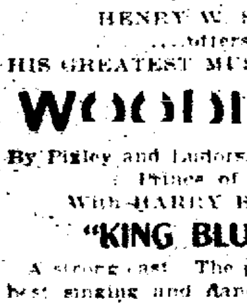
By Pixley and Luders, authors of "The Prince of Pilsen."

With HARRY BULGER as "KING BLUE JAY"

A strong cast. The prettiest girls and best singing and dancing chorus ever seen.

[illegible] seats on sale at the box office.

Majestic Hall --- Bijou St.



Tonight

at 8 O'clock. Doors Open 7:15 p. m.

DR. McIVOR-TYNDALL on

"The Soul's Release."

Silver Collection.

REPRESENTATIVE F. E. BROOKS INTRODUCES BILL PROVIDING FOR A MINES COMMISSIONER

A copy of a bill creating the office of commissioner of mines and for other purposes, introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Brooks of Colorado, has been received in this city. It may be stated in passing that the measure favored and strenuously urged by the American mining congress and its supporters is for a separate department and a cabinet position, but investigation convinced our representatives and senators that, as this appeal aimed at something which could not be accomplished, the better way would be to present a bill that would not be seriously opposed. Hence the compromise which is outlined in the following digest of the measure introduced by Mr. Brooks, which has been accepted and will be urged by the Colorado Mine Operators association:

Commissioner of Mines.

The commissioner of mines, to be appointed by the president, will be under the control of the secretary of commerce and labor. The salary attached is $6,000 per annum. He is to have an assistant, also appointed by the president; salary, $3,000 per annum. A sufficient corps of clerks is provided for. The office of the director of the geological survey and the subordinate departments therein, except the division of hydrography and reclamation, are transferred to and made a part of the office of the commissioner of mines, who will have full and general jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to mines and mining industries of the United States, including the geological survey and the work and operation thereof.

The duty of the commissioner is to investigate, collect data with reference to, and publish and distribute information and reports concerning the mineral resources and industries of the United States; shall also gather such data and information with respect to the operation of mines, labor and wage conditions, and mining machinery and appliances as shall tend to the improvement of mining methods and the safety of mining employes and generally he shall have power to ascertain the facts concerning, and investigate all questions of interest and benefit to such mining industries. He shall also perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the secretary of commerce and labor and as are prescribed by law.

Representative Brooks is pretty well convinced that this bill will pass the committee without serious opposition and that it will probably pass both houses of congress at this session. There are reports that the general idea meets the approval of President Roosevelt. Since it is practically impossible to secure a separate department, the combination of the commissioner of mines with all of the geological survey save that which relates to the reclamation service, under the department of commerce and labor, will give the mining industry a more prominent place in the general government than it has ever occupied before, and will accomplish all that the industry requires in the way of governmental recognition and co-operation financially and otherwise. It will mean, if adopted, that every department of mining will be broadly benefited in directions where it is most needed. This is connection with the Mondell bill, which brings all the mining educational schools into harmonious action for the common good, will effect marvelous betterments in the next few years.

VICTORY FOR EMPLOYES OF SHORT LINE

The grievances of the employes of the Short Line and Midland Terminal roads, the adjustment of which has been hanging fire for the last few months, were amicably settled yesterday in favor of the Short Line.

When these two Cripple Creek roads were consolidated last summer the employes raised the question of whether the consolidation was fair to the men, [illegible] that the number of trains would be reduced and a number of workmen thrown out of employment.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, came to Colorado Springs and tried to settle the matter in conferences with General Manager J. H. Waters of the railway companies. Being unable to settle the matter it was left to a committee of three, W. T. Morrissey, chosen by the railway orders; W. E. Symons, chosen by Mr. Waters, and Charles Dyer, chosen by the first two arbiters. This arbitration committee met yesterday and, after hearing representatives of the employes and the railroad company, decided in favor of the company.

Mr. Morrissey said last night that the employes, having left their grievances to an arbitration committee for settlement, will now be compelled to abide by its decision. In other words, the danger of a strike has passed.

There have been about as many women maimed and hurt at "pink teas" as at "bargain-counter crushes."

ANOTHER FINE FOR FEHRINGER

FOUND GUILTY OF SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY—PENALTY FIXED AT $100 AND COSTS.

Police Judge A. P. Toombs gave a decision yesterday in the case of the city vs. Otto Fehringer upon a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, finding the defendant guilty as charged and fixing the penalty at $100 and costs. The case was tried Friday, and Fehringer was charged with selling liquor without a license and selling liquor on Sunday, the sale in question being made to Ray Bishop, a 15-year-old boy. The fine imposed for selling liquor without a license was $200 and costs. The decision on the second count was taken under advisement until yesterday.

The housewife who buys "advertised things," in every case where the things she wants are advertised, may make an OCCASIONAL mistake; while the housewife who buys things "just as it happens," with little consideration of The Gazette ads., makes mistakes all the time.

An old adage says that "it is costly wisdom which is bought with experience." "Bargain-wisdom" need not be bought with experience—it comes from reading The Gazette want ads.

PYTHIANS WILL HONOR STOBBART

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS TO VISIT CITY THIS WEEK

Major General Stobbart of St. Paul, at the head of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias in America, will be in Colorado Springs this week on a tour of inspection. Elaborate arrangements are being made for his entertainment by H. C. Casner company No. 2 and Pike's Peak company No. 10 of this city.

A banquet, a reception in which all local K. P.s will take part, an exhibition drill and a trip to Cripple Creek over the Short Line, are among the features planned for his entertainment. Definite arrangements will not be made until it is learned just when he will arrive and how long he will stay in the city.

Sixty-two members of the new K. P. lodge—Sublime No. 123—will be initiated into H. C. Casner company No. 2, Uniform Rank, February 6. This will give the company 111 members and make it the biggest Uniform Rank company in the United States.

Sublime lodge No. 123 will initiate 110 new members tomorrow night. The lodge already has 159 members, and after Monday night will be the largest K. P. lodge in the state of Colorado.

The last of the winter series of dances given by H. C. Casner company No. 2 will be held at the Antlers hotel Wednesday evening.

Get your summer shirt waist stamping done at 15 East Bijou.

"CHINA LAC" for sale only by Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon.

"GET THE GAZETTE WANT AD HABIT."

WHAT DO YOU CARE? YOU'VE GOT YOUR HEALTH.

Great Natures Do Not Despair at Disappointments—They Look for Something Else to Do.

The broad-gauged man of today does not get blue just because things don't always come his way unless there is something the matter with him. If he "falls down" on one proposition he immediately starts to look up another. He always looks forward and keeps on hustling. A man with his health and faculties has plenty of opportunities and the man who gives up or even feels like it has either a small nature or some physical weakness.

Dyspepsia certainly puts the best of men out of condition for work of any kind. You cannot blame the dyspeptic for getting blue. The very nature of his disease is most depressing and calculated to deprive him of ambition, energy and hope. There is hope for him, however, certain and sure.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land as the one cure that's safe and sure. Their unbounded popularity—resulting from the thousands and thousands of cures they have effected, prove beyond the shadow of a doubt their greatness as a cure. Wherein lies their greatness? In the very fact that they are Nature's own simple remedy. They do the exact work in exactly the same way that the digestive fluids of the stomach do because they are composed of exactly the same elements and possess the same properties. They relieve the weak and worn out stomach of its burden of digestion and permit it without let or hindrance to rest and grow sound and well. The stomach will get well quick enough in its own natural way if it is let alone. That is what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do. They not only let it alone themselves, but make the food taken into the stomach do the same.

You can satisfy yourself of the truth of this statement by putting the food you would eat into a glass jar with sufficient water and one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. The process of digestion will be taken up and carried out just as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids would do it. Their action is natural and they cause no disturbance in the digestive organs. In fact you forget you have a stomach when they begin to do their work, so mild and natural is the operation. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50c a box.

Corsets

I wish to invite the ladies to call at my Toilet Parlors, 224 N. Tejon St., to see and examine the new Spirella Corsets, "warranted to be unbreakable," and will fit perfectly any figure.

Please call and let us show them to you. I also have secured the services of Miss Ida Clark as chiropodist, who will be at my parlors about Feb. 1st. Miss Clark has had 12 years of experience in chiropody in Chicago and does her work scientifically.

Miss N. E. Johnson

$2.90 DENVER & RETURN $2.90 via COLORADO & SOUTHERN. January 28, 29 and 30. Final limit February 5th. Get tickets at City office, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

California $25

Rate Will Commence Feb. 15, And Continue To April 7. Tickets via Short Route at

18 N. Tejon Street

Through Sleepers.

Santa Fe

HASSELL IRON WORKS CO.

Brass and Iron Casting
Structural Iron
Heavy Repairing
Bargains in Boilers and Machinery

Newsom & Holmes

Makers of the Kind of Clothes Gentlemen Wear.

Suits to Measure.......$25.00 SOME MORE SOME LESS

Shirts to Measure.......... $2 and up

Spring Woolens Ready for Display February 1st.

Next to Tucker's Restaurant.

"Better Coal for the Same Price"

Our lines of Fuel are the best that money can buy.

WE HANDLE NO CHEAP GRADES

The Colorado Springs Fuel Co.

112 Pike's Peak Avenue Phones 230-213.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Be On the Lookout For the KNOX HATS

[illegible]

Holbrook & Perkins

WILL ENTERTAIN I. T. U. DELEGATES

DENVER AND PUEBLO PRINTERS TO AID LOCAL COMMITTEE - DENVER DELEGATION HERE TODAY.

The entertainment committee of Colorado Springs Typographical union No. 82, having in charge the entertaining of the delegates to the International convention to be held in this city in August, has opened headquarters in rooms 321 and 322 [illegible]. Four members of the committee are on duty daily, engaged in sending out a great number of letters and literature regarding Colorado Springs and vicinity to members of the organization all over the country [illegible] from [illegible] already received the convention will have the largest attendance in the history of the organization.

Members of the Ex-Delegates' association of the Denver union will visit this city today and will meet with the several entertainment committees to tender their assistance [illegible] organization. Members of the Pueblo union will also be invited to come to Colorado Springs and [illegible] printers in caring for their guests in August.

While the convention will open its business sessions on Monday, August 13, after the delegates will be here on the preceding Saturday and [illegible] fies is being arranged for that evening. It will probably be necessary to secure the Temple theater for the convention, as it is the only hall in the city large enough to accommodate those who will attend.

MISS MADGE SILL TO BECOME BRIDE

WILL BE UNITED IN MARRIAGE FEB. 14 TO M. S. WRIGHT, CHIEF CLERK AT THE ANTLERS

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] P. Sill [illegible] of this city [illegible] the engagement of their daughter Madge [illegible] to M. S. Wright of this city. The wedding will be quietly celebrated at St. Barnabas church [illegible] evening of Wednesday, February 14, the Rev. Charles H. Marshall officiating.

Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom will be present. The bride will be gowned [illegible] and there will be no attendants. The newly [illegible] couple will [illegible] about six weeks' trip to California.

Miss Sill and Mr. Wright are well known in the younger social set of Colorado Springs and will be warmly congratulated. Mr. Wright has been chief clerk at the Antlers for some years.

SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

ED. R. MANN PLEADED GUILTY TO GRAND LARCENY WHEN ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUDGE CUNNINGHAM.

[illegible]

FINANCES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

FISCAL YEAR SHOWS CASH BALANCE OF $[illegible] - REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE IN FULL.

[illegible]

Receipts and Expenses for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1905.

[illegible]

EXPENSES.

[illegible]

General Statement of Condition January 1, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Note at Exchange National bank $ [illegible]

Interest on same [illegible]

[illegible] payable [illegible]

ASSETS.

Due from [illegible] members $ [illegible]

Due from boys' members [illegible]

Due from room rentals [illegible]

Due from current expense [illegible]

Subscriptions [illegible]

Due from building subs'ns [illegible]

Deficit [illegible]

Budget for 1906 and Anticipated Receipts.

[illegible]

SEN. T. M. PATTERSON GETS RESOLUTIONS

[illegible]

ENOCH HOOKE PASSED AWAY

FORMER CITY ATTORNEY AND WELL KNOWN PIONEER DIED YESTERDAY FROM PNEUMONIA.

Judge Enoch [illegible] Hooke, aged [illegible], formerly of this city and of Chicago and of Colorado Springs, and a resident of the Pikes Peak region since 1859, died of pneumonia at St. Francis hospital [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

With the death of Judge Hooke El Paso county loses one of its oldest and best known pioneers. He came here twenty-seven years ago with his family, among whom was [illegible] Hooke, who was an invalid as a result of [illegible] received at the Annapolis naval academy. Mrs. Hooke was a granddaughter of Governor Hill of New Hampshire, a member of President Jackson's "kitchen cabinet." All of his family are now dead except a son, Wallace Hooke, of Idaho.

After graduating from Dartmouth college, Judge Hooke moved to Chicago and entering politics was elected city attorney. When he moved to this city he again entered politics and served as city attorney of Colorado Springs in 1885 under Mayor G. S. Barnes. He also served as corporation attorney of Manitou.

TRASK MUST STAY IN JAIL

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IS DENIED.

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS OF A. M. HOLDEN VS. MAYOR HALL TO BE HEARD TOMORROW.

Arguments upon the application of Dr. Harish Trask for a writ of habeas corpus were heard in the district court yesterday and the writ was denied.

The mandamus proceedings in the case of the People ex rel. A. M. Holden et al. vs. Henry C. Hall as mayor of the City of Colorado Springs, to test the question of the right of the mayor to vote upon questions wherein the aldermen are tied, and wherein he is not allowed to exercise the veto power, were called up yesterday before Judge Cunningham and, by agreement, the hearing was continued until tomorrow.

M. S. Wright vs. the City of Colorado Springs, demurrer of the defendant argued and taken under advisement.

R. D. Munson vs. Charles Chandler, [illegible] ure to answer.

Trial of the People vs. Leslie Francisco and Charles Essick for the murder of Frank L. Scott on the night of December 20, will commence before Judge R. E. Lewis in the district court Tuesday.

The New York Wall Paper company has entered suit in the county court against A. D. Searle to recover $178.50 for goods alleged to have been sold the defendant.

In the probate division of the county court yesterday claims against the estate of R. S. Briscoe amounting to $432 were allowed; letters of administration were granted to Harry Rodney in the estate of S. H. Rodney.

Judge L. W. Cunningham returned from Cripple Creek yesterday to preside at a session of the district court. He will hear motions in the civil division tomorrow, and will go to Pueblo late in the week to sit for Judge Voorhees in the district court of Pueblo county.

ROAD INTO ROSWELL TO BE PUT IN SHAPE

"The county roads at Roswell will not be fenced-in by the Rock Island Railroad company," said County Commissioner F. L. Rouse yesterday, when questioned relative to the protest that has been made by the people of Roswell. "The matter has already been taken up with the railroad authorities by the commissioners and it is understood that the company will rebuild the bridge at the Tejon street crossing in the immediate future, and the county road from Cascade avenue to Roswell will be kept open for travel."

SECOND SCHOOL TERM TO BEGIN TOMORROW

The second school term of the Colorado Springs public schools begins tomorrow. Those wishing to enter school should be enrolled tomorrow morning in order to begin work with the regular classes. All children over 6 years of age may be enrolled. Nonresident pupils may enter school upon payment of a small tuition. The outlook is good for a large enrollment in the primary grades.

One-third off all boys' suits at Robbins' big sale.

SALT LAKE AND RETURN $18.00.

VIA RIO GRANDE, on sale Jan. 23d and 24th, limit 31st; stopovers. Call at Rio Grande City Ticket Office.

HILLSIDE RESIDENTS MET AND DISCUSSED CITY IMPROVEMENTS

R. D. Ashworth, city engineer, [illegible] the proposed parking system for streets at the meeting of the Hillside Improvement society held last Thursday evening. The subject of parking was taken up and discussed thoroughly. Brooks [illegible] discussed the establishment of uniform [illegible] for every street and [illegible] of supervision in this [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] referred to the [illegible] of the streets in Pasadena, California, brought about by the use of many small lights instead of large arc lights as used in this city. He says the glare of the arc light is blinding to drivers and might lead to serious accidents. He also expressed the opinion that the parking system as proposed for this city would prove to be too much for the city's water supply. Mr. Ashworth contended that the water supply would be sufficient as soon as the proposed additions were made to the present water system.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The boys of the grade schools of the city have formed a baseball league [illegible]. They will arrange to have a number of games each Saturday, and the team standing best at the end of the season will be awarded a pennant. A committee was named to meet Wednesday to make rules and draw up a schedule.

A literary and social department of the Y. M. C. A. was organized Friday when a chapter of the Phi Alpha Pi was formed. The new society will meet twice a month. The work of the society will be under the direction of the head of the boys department.

DUMP BOSS IS FOUND NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULT CHARGE.

Ben Miller was acquitted in the county court yesterday of a charge of assaulting Mrs. Lissie Viraldo. The action was brought up on an appeal from the justice court where the defendant was fined $50. The entire case rested upon the question as to whether the defendant, Ben Miller, who is the city dump boss, exceeded his authority as a police officer in compelling Mrs. Viraldo to leave the dump, and whether any unnecessary force was used in so doing. It was alleged by the complaining witness that Miller cursed her and used force in removing her from the city dump.

REVIVALS CONTINUE AT THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This will be a great day in the revival services at the M. E. church, South. At 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Abe Mulkey will deliver a sermon to the parents and children. Today is decision day in the Sunday school. At 3 p. m. he will speak to women only, and at 7:30 p. m. he will address men only on the subject of "Retribution." This is one of Mr. Mulkey's greatest sermons and he has seen many conversions in his meetings for men. It was announced at the beginning of these services that they would conclude this evening, but the evangelist will probably remain for a day or two this week.

Societies and Clubs

The mothers' council of Hillside will meet with Mrs. Fred Eech at her home on South Institute street, Friday afternoon, January 26.

$8.95 for suits worth up to $15.00 and $16.50, at Robbins'.

[illegible] CO PANY. Suits that sold at $16.00 and $13.50, choice while they last. $10.45

At All Druggists. 10c, 25c, 50c. Try Them Today. They Never Fail.

THE RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR

Constipation; Biliousness and Headache

They reach the seat of trouble and assist nature to remove the cause and resume natural functions. Purely vegetable, contain no injurious ingredients. Highly recommended and indorsed. A trial will convince you.

Dress Goods Remnants ½ Price

Trimming Braids [illegible] 10c

February Fashion Sheets

HIBBARDS

February Designers are in

Trimming Braids [illegible] 25c

Dress Goods at Reduced Prices

Too many piece goods on hand for this season. Soon we'll need more room for Spring lines. Tomorrow we begin a Dress Goods Sale that will afford you many excellent opportunities for real economy. The fabrics are all new and stylish many of which are of the lighter weights suitable for spring or summer skirts, waists and suits, on sale as follows:

Black Goods

Twenty pieces of newest weave black Dress goods, all widths, including checked Panamas, novelty granites, fancy cheviots, serges, basket weaves, figured mohairs, voile crepes, figured [illegible] veilings, wool grenadines, broadcloths, etc., etc.

75c Fabrics, reduced to	50c yd.
$1.00 Fabrics, reduced to	67c yd.
$1.25 Fabrics, reduced to	84c yd.
$1.50 Fabrics, reduced to	$1.00 yd.
$1.75 Fabrics, reduced to	$1.17 yd.

Colored Goods

[illegible] pieces of stylish Waistings, Skirtings, Suitings and Cloakings, as Venetians, plain serges, cheviot serges, Panama [illegible], fancy mohairs, coverts, Paris crepes, [illegible], fancy Panamas, Shelton cloths, broadcloths, mixed novelties, etc., etc.

75c Fabrics, reduced to	50c yd.
$1.00 Fabrics, reduced to	67c yd.
$1.25 Fabrics, reduced to	84c yd.
$1.50 Fabrics, reduced to	$1.00 yd.
$1.75 Fabrics, reduced to	$1.17 yd.

The Garment and Millinery Sale

We are bound and determined not to carry over a vestige of winter stock it's a rule closely observed by this store. Prices have been reduced far below cost to accomplish this aim. Note these values:

Women's Tailor-Made Suits, were up to 15.00, now	$ 7.50
Women's Tailor-Made Suits, were up to 20.00, now	10.00
Women's Tailor-Made Suits, were up to 35.00, now	17.00
Women's Three-Quarter Coats, were up to 15.00, now	6.95
Women's Stylish Walking Skirts, were up to 6.75, now	2.95
Women's Mercerized White waists, were up to 1.75, now	95c
Women's Plaid Silk waists, were up to 5.75, now	3.19
Women's Fancy Cotton waists, were up to 1.25, now	79c
Women's Flannelette wrappers, were up to 1.25, now	79c
Children's Crushed Velvet Coats, were up to 7.00, now	2.95
Children's Bear Skin Coats, were up to 5.75, now	25% off
Children's Colored Reefers, were up to 3.00, now	1.50
Women's Trimmed Hats, were up to 5.00, now	1.95
Women's Trimmed Hats, were up to 6.75, now	2.50
Children's Tam O'Shanters, were up to 1.75, now	59c
Feathers, Untrimmed Hats and Baby Caps, at	⅓ off

The Linen and Undermuslin Sales Continue All Week

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON!

Preparatory to inventory of February 1st,

This week Special Sale of Remnants!!
Remnants of Tapestries and Coverings!!
Remnant pairs of Wool Blankets!!
Remnant pairs and half pairs of Curtains!!
Remnants of Carpet and Linoleums!!
Remnant sale of Odd Pillows, all sizes!!

A General Clean Up Sale at About One-Half Price.

THE FRED S. TUCKER FURNITURE CO. 26,000 Square Feet of Floor Display. 106 108 N. Tejon Street.

Truth seeks no corners.

It doesn't have to.

We use this advertising space to tell the truth about our goods, and, in justice to our customers, our business, and ourselves, we feel that we must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Therefore, when we say that our MEXICAN BRAND of 35 CENT MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE is the best the market can possibly afford at the price, we don't expect to be driven into a corner by the production of some other brand that's better.

ROASTED DAILY.

Coffee served free every Saturday afternoon and evening.

DERN Tea & Coffee Co 20 South Tejon Street. [illegible]

Viavi Parlors!

419 North Nevada Avenue. (South Entrance).

Office hours: 1-3 and 7-9 p. m.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Dr. Clinton A. Downs, Dentist

Best set of teeth	$7.50
Crown and bridge teeth	$4 to $5
Gold fillings, up from	$1.50
Silver fillings, up from	75c
Extracting, with local anesthetic	50c
Cleaning	$1.00

ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE

28-29 Exchange Bank Block. Phone 918-A. Hours 9-12; 1-6.

HALF RATE DENVER AND RETURN, $2.00, RIO GRANDE, on sale Jan. 28, 29 and 30; limit Feb. 5th; 8 daily trains.

THE CARRINGTON PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. Day and Night. Office, 203½ N. Tejon Street. Phone 413.

IF YOU ARE NOT pleased with the kind of Coal you have been getting, try us; we will please you.

TUDOR COAL CO. Cor. Cascade and Cucharras. Phone 670B.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

COME MONDAY

IF YOU CAN IT WILL PAY YOU

$13.95 Buys any suit in our store, many of them worth $25.00 and $27.50. All black or blue suits included.

Half Price For any overcoat in our store—men's or boys' THEY ALL GO

25 per cent Off all men's and boys' trousers

One Third Off all boy's long or short pants suits THEY ALL GO

See What Others Offer, Compare Our Goods and Offers

We Leave It to You

Robbins ON THE CORNER.

Everything Goes

Come Early—It Will Pay You

SINCERITY IN ADVERTISING IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

There are hundreds of thousands, yes millions of dollars spent annually in publicity. An expenditure that should be productive of results to the highest degree possible. To accomplish this advertising must be done judiciously, as well as persistently, and more important than either of these, it must be done truthfully. It might be well to state here, there are many merchants, especially smaller ones, who are too skeptical to appreciate a limited per cent of the business for advertising, they fear bankruptcy and failure. More failures in business can be attributed to niggardliness and greed than is generally supposed. Intelligent thrift is commendable. But stupid thrift—the thrift of the merchant who saves dimes and loses dollars is undoubtedly unwise. Yet how many practice it and pat themselves on the back for being economical.

Notwithstanding the great advance since the past generation, and the immense fortunes that have accumulated, there is yet bound to be an element of uncertainty in the result of any given advertising campaign. It may be that while no results may immediately be apparent, yet the advertising is doing good. It is the element of uncertainty that causes many progressive merchants to hesitate about going into the field as extensively as their business and capital would justify.

It is said, and I believe it is true, that a merchant who would advertise his store as the greatest on earth, or his goods without any possible competitive parallel, would achieve an end directly opposite the one he seeks. Instead of confidence of his community, he would earn suspicion, and perhaps contempt.

People are quick to realize sincerity, either if it is the sincerity of the country storekeeper behind his one counter, or the sincerity of the half or full-page advertiser in the metropolitan daily. In both cases it has a commercial value as truly as the stock of merchandise. It is a question of honesty, clean-cut, straight-out truth in every phrase.

Recently the conducting of special sales, or as some would term it, "Bargain Sales," has grown into popularity, and the advantage offered during these occasions are unquestionably to the interest of the consumer as well as the retailer. An authority on advertising recently said it is better to spend two hundred dollars in advertising, and take a hundred-dollar loss, than to spend three hundred dollars in newspaper advertising; give all you can to your patrons, don't give it all to the newspapers.

Before an ad. is taken to the newspaper, the advertiser should ask himself these questions. Ask yourself if what you are going to say in the newspapers would appeal to you as an individual; ask yourself if your advertisement offers a fair and square deal; ask yourself if the ad. carries a buying proposition that would interest you to buy, providing you had a want in keeping with the advertisement. If you cannot conscientiously answer yes to every question, you cannot expect the public to answer yes.

The world today is a busy world, it is a day of keen competition, and the merchant who would establish for himself a name; a reputation founded upon a strong and definite underlying policy must be progressive and must be ever working in the interest of his clientele. The public today is a reading and an intelligent public, and it behooves every advertiser to stick strictly to the truth, which is the greatest presentation that can be made. As Abraham Lincoln said, "You can fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

The writer does not know of a city in the west the size of Colorado Springs where advertising has aroused so much enthusiasm. I can state with all sincerity, and I believe other advertisers will certify my statement, that the merchants of this beautiful city have eliminated exaggerations and over-statements of fact, their ads. having been brought to that solid foundation of confidence when the people accept them at their full face value.

What would we do without stores to gather needful things from the "four corners of creation" and leave them ready at our call? A store is as necessary to the distribution of the world's produce as the labor that places the seeds, spins the cotton, or fashions the apparel.

A store is established to serve the public and unless you can place confidence in that store, you cannot conscientiously recommend it to your neighbor. It is the loss of a customer and of confidence that ruins a business. Place confidence in the merchant where you deal, and if he seeks to hold your patronage, he should do his utmost to serve you indiscriminately and honestly.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Advertising Writer for Giddings Bros.

THE MAX BEAUTIES COMPANY. Suits that sold at $10.00 and $13.50, choice while they last. $6.45

NEW BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIST INCLUDES WORKS ON DUTCH AND FLEMISH ART—BOOKS ON MUSICAL SUBJECTS.

The list of new books received at the Carnegie library during the last week includes considerable musical literature and a series on Dutch and Flemish art. The full list is as follows:

"London Films," by W. D. Howells; "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," by Amelia B. Edwards; "The Other Side of the Lantern," by Sir F. Treves; "To Rome on a Tricycle," by J. and Elizabeth Pennell; "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux," by Eliz. W. Champney; "Mysterious Stranger and Other Cartoons," by J. T. McCutcheon; "Story of Noah's Ark," by E. Boyd Smith; "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," by Oscar Wilde; "Book of Martyrs," by John Foxe; "The Tree Book; a Manual of North American Trees," by Julia E. Rogers; "Annals of the State from Thomas Betterton to Edmond Kean," by Dr. Doran (two volumes).

Dutch and Flemish Art.

"Kugler's German, Flemish and Dutch Schools of Painting"; "Old Masters of Belgium and Holland," by Fromentin; "Landscape and Pastoral Painters of Holland," by Cundall; "Figure Painters of Holland," by Gower; "Dutch School of Painting," by Havard; "Principal Painters of the Dutch and Flemish School," by Stanley; "Durer, Albrecht," by Schefer; "Sir Anthony Van Dyck," by P. R. Head; "Great Masters," by John La Farge; "Rembrandt," by A. Brial; "Old Masters and Their Paintings," by Henrietta Keddie; "Famous Paintings Described by Great Writers," by Esther Singleton; "Muther's History of Modern Paintings," 3 volumes; "Masters in Art," 5 volumes.

Musical Literature.

"Life of Chopin," by Frederick Nicks; "Handbook to Chopin's Works," by G. C. A. Jonson; "Life of Bach," by Philipp Spitta; "A History of the Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players," by Oscar Bie; "History of American Music," by L. C. Elson; "Great Composers and Their Work," by L. C. Elson; "Musical Studies," by Ernest Newman; "Stories of Famous Operas," by Helene Guerber; "Standard Operas," by G. P. Upton; "Music Dramas of Richard Wagner," by A. Lavignac; "Legends of the Wagner Drama," by Jessie Weston; "Parsifal," by W. R. Wagner; "Case of Wagner," by F. Nietzsche; "Theodore Leschetizky," by Comtesse Potocka; "Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan," by A. Lawrence; "Memories of a Musical Life," by William Mason.

HEAD OFF A COLD.

It's not only disagreeable, but leads to more serious troubles. You don't want it, so head it off by taking one or two of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, as you would candy, when you feel it taking hold of you, and it will make no further progress. Keep a package convenient for immediate use. 25 doses 25c. Never sold in bulk.

HALF RATE

DENVER AND RETURN, $2.90, RIO GRANDE on sale Jan. 28, 29 and 30; limit Feb. 5th. 8 daily trains.

"PANORAMIC COLORADO"

The people of Colorado Springs, for the first time, may hear at home the travelogue and illustrated lecture (with 250 fine colored views), "Panoramic Colorado: Pre-Columbian, Historic and Present Day," by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, at Perkins hall, Thursday evening, January 25.

Mr. and Mrs. McClurg have given this lecture, making Colorado Springs attractions known at the great international exposition, and in the famous halls of the principal cities of America, addressing large audiences everywhere. The Cleveland News-Herald, March 5, 1904, said of this entertainment: "The interest of the audience was held spellbound." The Washington Post said: "Finest views ever presented before an American audience."

Reserved seats may be secured for "Panoramic Colorado" at the bookstore of Whitney and Grimwood, North Tejon street.

RESTLESS NIGHTS

Are due to an exhausted, turbulent condition of the nervous system. Your sleep will be sound and refreshing if you will take one of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills on going to bed or when you awaken in the night. They soothe the nerves and sleep quickly follows. They are perfectly harmless if taken as directed. Sold by druggists. 25 doses 25c. Never sold in bulk.

DENVER AND RETURN.
$2.90.

RIO GRANDE, 24th, limit 25th. 8 daily trains.

One-third off all top-coats and raincoats at Robbins' big sale.

BUY CHINA LAC for making old furniture new. Exclusive agency at Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon.

$13.95, any suit in our store. Robbins.

DENVER AND RETURN.
$2.90.

RIO GRANDE, 24th, limit 25th; 8 daily trains.

GOING EAST?

Colorado & Southern, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave., will sell you over the Burlington or Union Pacific as you prefer, giving you the most excellent service for which those lines are famous.

SOME TEXAS WINTER RATES via COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

Ft. Worth	$23.35
Dallas	23.35
San Antonio	41.10
Galveston	42.20
Houston	40.20

Good returning till June 1st. On sale every day until April 30th. Get information and tickets at C. & S. City office, No. 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

8 RIO GRANDE TRAINS TO DENVER.

4:45 a. m., 8:20, 9:05, 10:25, 2:05 p. m., 3:25, 6:10, 7:20.

TO PUEBLO 8.

10:30 a. m., 11:05, 12:06 noon, 4:10 p. m., 7:10, 9:30, 10:35, 12:25 night.

$2.90 DENVER & RETURN $2.90 via COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

January 28, 29 and 30. Final limit February 5th. Get tickets at City office, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

$13.95 buys any suit in our store, many worth up to $25.00 and $27.50, at Robbins' big sale.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO SPEND $100.000

How $100,000 Is Being Spent in a Campaign of Enlightenment.

The spending of $100,000 in cold cash is an interesting event, no matter who spends it or for what aims, but when it is devoted in an almost philanthropic way to the enlightenment of those who seek better health, or new pleasure, or perfect rest, it is indeed worthy of remark.

The Sunset magazine, published by the Southern Pacific railroad in San Francisco, recently contracted with N. W. Ayer & Son, the great advertising house of Philadelphia, to spend $100,000 in telling the people of the wonders of that scenic country extending from Los Angeles, California, to Portland, Oregon, now easily accessible via the Coast Line and Shasta route of the Southern Pacific company.

To convey this message in such a graphic manner that everyone everywhere would have a true mind-picture of the amazing things to be found in this land of perennial sunshine, required all the resources even of N. W. Ayer & Son, a veritable army of photographers, artists and writers, working hand in hand in preparing pages upon pages of interesting material for the great magazines and periodicals. When it was found that even this great space was too limited to tell a tithe of the story, a beautiful book was published for free distribution, containing rare color prints, fine engravings and most vivid pen pictures. "The Road of a Thousand Wonders" is the title of this book, and it is, indeed, well worthy of the name, for on its pages are depicted all the veritable wonders of California and Oregon.

SALT LAKE AND RETURN
$18.00.

VIA RIO GRANDE, on sale Jan. 23d and 24th, limit 31st; stopovers. Call at Rio Grande City Ticket Office.

GOING EAST?

Colorado & Southern, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave., will sell you over the Burlington or Union Pacific as you prefer, giving you the most excellent service for which those lines are famous.

DENVER AND RETURN.
$2.90.

RIO GRANDE, 24th, limit 25th. 8 daily trains.

$2.90 DENVER & RETURN $2.90 via COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

January 28, 29 and 30. Final limit February 5th. Get tickets at City office, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

DENVER! DENVER! DENVER! ONE FARE ROUND TRIP.

Via Colorado & Southern, January 24th, limit January 25th.

LUNG TROUBLE

can be cured if attended to in time. The diseased lung or afflicted part needs help to overcome the tubercule. The system is run down and needs help and vitalizing power.

TISSU-PHOS RESTORATIVE

supplies the extra vitality to help nature throw off the diseased cells, build up the system and fortifies it against the invasion of the tubercule. Don't wait until too late.

Sold by all druggists or

Tissu-Phos Chemical Co.

24 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Trial package, 25c. Full package, $1.00.

The Multiplying Writer—

EDISON MIMEOGRAPH

enables you to print from one writing, hand or typewriter, as many copies as you desire. It is quick; neat, convenient and inexpensive. The work is done in your own office. There is no the delay of getting a printed circular.

Our Red Book tells what the Mimeograph will do and gives the prices on the various styles. Drop us a postal and we will send it to you; or, better still, come in and see the machines and their work.

Out West P't'g and Sta. Co.

9-11-13-15 Pike's Peak Ave.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

FAIRLEY BROS. & FAIRLEY

"Colorado Springs Home Furnishers"

23 So. Tejon St.

HERE YOU SELECT

Exactly the same furnishings for your home as you would were you to go to the largest cities in the United States.

So close are we in touch with the furniture markets that we are always ready to show the newest ideas as soon as they come out.

Agents for "Gunn" Sectional Bookcases

CLUB WOMEN WANT $150,000 MORE FOR FEDERAL BUILDING

Adopt Strong Resolutions Favoring Postponement of Erecting Post-office Until Government Gives Colorado Springs "a Square Deal"---Active Campaign Planned.

The general meeting of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs held yesterday afternoon was one of much importance owing to the fact that resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of a larger Federal building than is contemplated by the government.

The resolutions in full are as follows:

Whereas, We, the Woman's club of Colorado Springs, being deeply interested in everything that concerns the general appearance, upbuilding and beautifying of our city, and being desirous that we [illegible] have fair recognition by the general government in the distribution of appropriations for Federal buildings, and

Whereas, Our city has received an appropriation of less than half that received by Lincoln, Neb., and Salt Lake City, [illegible] whose population and postal receipts we equal or exceed, and

Whereas, Cheyenne, Wyo., has had an appropriation equal to double the amount we have received, with a population of [illegible] inhabitants, and with postal receipts of about one-third of ours, and Laramie, Wyo., with a population of 8,000 inhabitants, has received an appropriation equal to ours, and Harrison, Ark., with a population of only [illegible] inhabitants, has received an appropriation of $100,000, and

Whereas, other towns and cities have received recognition at the hands of the government in proportion to the cases above cited, and

Whereas, The Federal building will occupy the most prominent corner of our city, we believe our new Federal building should be of such proportions [illegible] [illegible] with pride.

Resolved, That we [illegible] "square deal" [illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] new Federal building be stopped until such time as we are able to [illegible] appropriation of $[illegible] would allow $[illegible] for our new [illegible] and for purchasing [illegible] building [illegible] for building purposes, which amount will be the minimum needed to construct a building for our present needs, and one that will compare favorably with our new [illegible] court house and our [illegible] city hall buildings and other public improvements.

Resolved, That [illegible] these resolutions be forwarded to our congressman, Franklin E. Brooks, at Washington, and that a copy be published in our daily newspapers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and a committee from the Merchants' association, and that these committees endeavor to have a public meeting called at once to protest against any action being taken for the erection of the new building until we receive the additional $[illegible] appropriation.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted, Mrs. James B. Gregg, Mrs. William A. Gray and Mrs. William K. [illegible] were appointed [illegible] to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' [illegible].

The by-laws of the club were [illegible] amended that the [illegible] on or before the first [illegible] of the club year in September.

Mrs. Kinney [illegible] of the home and education department, announced that the cooking [illegible] would take place Tuesday [illegible] at the home of Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] North Weber street. Also that the monthly parliamentary class would be open to the members of the club for fifty cents for the remainder of the [illegible].

Mrs. W. A. Gray, chairman of the social science department, announced that the general meeting for February will be a lecture, the speaker to be announced as soon as [illegible].

All matters of business being attended to, the large number present were seated at bountifully spread tables and the "winter [illegible]" was enjoyed. The picnic was in charge of the art and literature department, Mrs. Edwin A. Sawyer, chairman, and was a thoroughly informal [illegible] merry affair.

Mrs. Sawyer conducted a guessing game, a standard work of history or fiction being named and those participating giving the [illegible]. Miss Cora Draper was the winner and she was presented with a bunch of carnations.

The guests all [illegible] costumes of the early sixties. [illegible] costumes were picturesque, while [illegible] caused the visitors considerable [illegible]. Those present were Mrs. [illegible] Louis Smith, Mrs. William Lennon, Mrs. H. H. Grafton, Mrs. C. A. Pollen, Mrs. Ellenwood, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Home [illegible], and Miss Margaret Durward.

Mrs. Laura Morris [illegible] entertained the Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church at her home in Ute Pass on Thursday afternoon. The following guests spent the [illegible] making "comforts" for those in need: Mrs. J. Wesley Neely, Mrs. Harker Frazier, Mrs. W. Rogers, Mrs. B. Brown, Mrs. F. Lowther, Mrs. J. Frizzell, Mrs. H. Von Dusen, Mrs. J. Carr, Mrs. H. Francisco, Mrs. S. Francis, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. A. Boynton, Mrs. Simpkins, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. F. Stringham and Mrs. Bright.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grafton will entertain this evening at dinner, the invited guests being Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Ogilbee, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pollen and Mrs. M. G. Price and Miss Helen Price.

Mrs. B. Walter Bonell entertained on Wednesday afternoon at one of a series of thimble parties which she is holding each week this season. A delightful afternoon was spent by Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. C. Louis Smith, Mrs. Ada Leddy and Mrs. M. Grant.

Mrs. John Porter entertained the St. Andrew's guild at her home on Ruxton avenue on Thursday afternoon, and the following were present: Mrs. B. W. Bonell, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Roy Davis, Mrs. Charles Corporan, Mrs. W. I. Thompson, Mrs. William Smiley, Mrs. R. Bruce, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Reinmuth, Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Mrs. William Brockhurst, Mrs. F. D. Fox, Mrs. P. Pace, Mrs. A. G. Redenbaugh, Mrs. A. M. Daggett, Mrs. C. A. Pollen and Mrs. Hatfield.

Free and Unrestricted Choice Every Man's Suit and Overcoat IN THE HOUSE

Rogers, Peet & Co. Finest $18--$20--$25 Grades

IT'S THE OFFER OF THE CENTURY

$11

33 1/3 OFF on all men's separate pants

At the Big Sale of the A.H.Whaite&Co.Stock

18-20 South Tejon Street

COLORADO CITY NEWS.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS IN COLORADO CITY

One of the most delightful events of the past week was the dance given in Sheldon hall on Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. Jaynes. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. S. McCotton, Mr. and Mrs. George Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Epperson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Winternitz, Mr. and Mrs. Heindey, Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler, Miss Hazel Sheldon, Morton Sherman and Robert Sims.

Miss Fannie Craigue entertained on Tuesday afternoon at cards, and an unusually pleasant time was enjoyed. Dainty refreshments were served at the end of a number of rounds of progressive high five, at which first prize was won by Mrs. R. T. Godfrey, and second by Mrs. C. D. Taylor. Those present were Mrs. A. H. Weston, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. C. D. Taylor, Mrs. R. T. Godfrey, Mrs. Charles Corporan, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Lulu Benedict, Mrs. William McNider, Mrs. Stiffler, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. George Geiger, Mrs. Harry Moyer, Mrs. Charles Minium, Mrs. Ernest Bishop.

Mrs. C. D. Taylor entertained on Thursday afternoon at cards and twenty enjoyed a beautiful time. The parlors and dining room were prettily decorated with Lawson carnations and southern smilax. A dainty tea was served at 5 o'clock. The first prize was secured by Mrs. Ammerman, the second by Mrs. I. Kissel. The guests were Mrs. F. Moyer, Mrs. George Geiger, Mrs. A. Wolf, Mrs. I. Kissel, Mrs. Walter Meyers, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. R. T. Godfrey, Mrs. Ammerman, Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. W. L. England, Mrs. W. P. Epperson, Mrs. R. Richards, Mrs. A. H. Weston, Mrs. Luther Ascough, Mrs. Winternitz, Mrs. F. Craigue, and Mrs. Yellowlee.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] South Tejon street were surprised by a number of their friends on Tuesday evening. Music and a social time passed the evening pleasantly. Ices and cakes were served during the evening. Those from Colorado City who were present were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trout, Miss Lulu Arterburn, Miss Overhauiser, Miss Blanche Weeks, Miss Glasta Fisher, and Messrs. Charles Fisher and W. Weeks.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. S. M. Cotton entertained a few friends at cards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Jaynes and Mrs. Geiger. The guests were Mrs. Anthony Bott, Mrs. George Geiger, Mrs. J. F. Walters, Mrs. Walter Meyers, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. J. Jaynes, Mrs. R. T. Godfrey, Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. J. B. Sims, Mrs. W. P. Epperson.

[illegible] last night, which was well attended and netted a neat sum for the society.

J. H. Jackson, who has been suffering from a serious case of erysipelas, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Burch of Wichita, Kan., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Louis Markert.

Mrs. N. B. Hayes will entertain the Arcadian Card club on Wednesday afternoon in the parlors of the Hoffman house.

Miss Mary Griffiths, 416 North Fourth street, entertained on Thursday evening a number of her friends, among whom were Mrs. Joe Smith and Miss Sarrigus, from Colorado Springs.

Mrs. J. Reinsbecker will open her home on Tuesday afternoon for the regular meeting of the improvement society, at which time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. A good attendance is desired.

The Rathbone Sisters gave a delightful card party at the Woodman hall on Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments were served. At the card tables first prize was won by Mrs. Schowill, the second going to Mrs. Coburn.

B. F. Burson has nearly finished the plastering of the dining room at the new Congregational church. The church is planning to give an entertainment and supper at the opening of the new rooms, which will occur about the first of February.

Bell & Son just received their new spring stock of wall paper; everything new and up-to-date; prices low. We have a few broken patterns left which will go at 2½ cents roll.

BELL & SON,

425 Colorado avenue. Both phones.

CARD OF THANKS.

We thank our friends and neighbors for their kind sympathy and assistance in our recent bereavement of our wife and mother.

L. F. SHOW.

FLORA SHOW.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES.

Jim Stewart is reported as being ill.

Fine sideboard for sale, almost new, 113 Boulevard.

Martin Drake has the exclusive agency for the Rugby coal.

Louis Wood is seriously ill at his home on Hagerman avenue.

The best Lignite coals. See Martin Drake, 426 Colorado avenue.

Mrs. J. F. Walters will entertain at cards on Friday afternoon.

Two-room house and lot, $350, 624½ Colorado avenue, Colorado City.

Lost on Friday, fur boa. Finder leave at 105 North Third street.

Frank Slocumb has gone to Rocky Ford for a few days' visit with relatives.

The wind of Friday night unroofed the house of Albert Mantz, 510 Ehrich avenue.

The ladies' society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gave a social and dance in the Waycott Opera house

PRISONS SOON TO BE MATTERS OF HISTORY

"The time will come when prisons, insane asylums and poorhouses will be merely a matter of history," said Dr. Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndall last night in an interview with a Gazette representative.

"These institutions, with some others, represent the weakness of human nature," he continued. "Law is not made for those who know themselves free from limitations. It is made necessary by the fact that few mortals are independent of man-made ideas, and conditions [illegible].

"The [illegible] idea that one class of human beings is better than another, the equally erroneous idea that God separated the people of the earth into nations and races, and colors and classes; the soul-destroying idea that we must undergo all sorts of trials and hardships on earth in order that we may enter a place called 'heaven' sometime in the intangible future—all these have conspired to make these institutions necessary."

Dr. McIvor-Tyndall is to lecture tonight in Majestic hall on "The Soul's Release," and on Wednesday night a topic of unusual interest will be, "The Truth about Spiritualism."

Tonight's lecture is comparatively free, only a silver collection being required. Extra seating accommodations have been provided.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.

There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

Insist on having what you call for.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 9733 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

MANITOU NEWS

SOCIAL WHIRL OF WEEK IN MANITOU

Mr. and Mrs. William Ahern entertained a number of their friends on Friday evening at their home on Washington avenue. The evening was spent playing flinch. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Mayes, the Misses Farrier, Miss Taylor, Miss Sylvia Fellows, Miss Violet Jackson, Miss Lucas, Miss Rector, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitbeck, and Messrs. W. R. Kester, W. A. Connoly, S. W. Rector, C. F. Baker, C. E. Stanley, H. S. Henniger, Balling and Haskins.

On Tuesday a party surprised Mrs. Charles Leibold at her home in Arensdale, the occasion being her birthday. A handsome writing desk was one of the gifts that Mrs. Leibold received. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Leibold, Mrs. Belle Reynolds, Mrs. William Pray, and Mrs. Steinhaura.

Miss Margaret Dickens entertained on Thursday evening at a beautifully appointed dinner, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday. Those at table were Miss Gladys Laycock, Miss Eldo Lowther, Miss Inez Lowther, Miss Rose Molloy, Miss Ida Leonard and Miss Hattie Leonard.

The Progressive High Five card club was entertained on Friday afternoon by Mrs. A. McComb at her home on Ruxton avenue. First prize was won by Mrs. Will Gillis, Mrs. Bates securing second. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Jackson, Mrs. Will Gillis, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mrs. Bates, Miss Nellie Bates, Miss C. Bates, Miss Powers, Mrs. Frank Hume, Mrs. L. E. Le Roy, and Mrs. R. Frizzell.

The Misses Farrier entertained the members of the P. E. O. at their home on Manitou avenue yesterday afternoon, and it was a unique affair.

QUEEN MELODY CLUB WAS ENTERTAINED

The Queen Melody Musical club was entertained at the home of Mrs. F. D. Fox yesterday afternoon, and the following program was given in an unusually pleasing manner by the members:

Class song, club; song of welcome, club; "A Study," Cora Skinner; polka, Mable Johnson; selection, Lucile Murphey; "A Reverie," Myra Benson; selection, Cora Whitenbeck; duet, Edna and Neva Fox; march, Lucy Leibold; "A Dream of Heaven," Elizabeth Leibold; "Pansies and Violets," Edna Halsey; selection, Emma Douglass; "Evening Bells," Edna Fox; duet, Lucy and Elizabeth Leibold; song, Neva Fox: "Gertrude's Dream," Neva Fox.

CHILDREN'S DANCE AT STRINGHAM COTTAGE

The children's dance given at the Stringham cottage yesterday afternoon by the G. T. club was a delightful affair, and the children presented a pleasing sight. The hostesses of the afternoon were Miss Duvo Brown, Miss Helen Price, Miss Julia Mullenhower, Miss Lillie Olson, Miss Nellie Moor, Miss Grace Robertson, Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Gene Ogilbee, Miss Myrtle McKinstry, Miss Hilda Molloy and Miss Hortense Husing.

MANITOU NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Croes is visiting in Denver.

W. Albert Neely and wife left for Missouri yesterday.

T. J. Sanborn has leased the F. D. Fox cottage on Ruxton avenue.

Mrs. H. Hunt, of Cripple Creek, will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Silas Tompson.

Mrs. Joseph Carne will entertain the Ladies' Aid society at her home in Williams canon next Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church is making arrangements for a chicken pie supper this month.

Mrs. Frank Hume will entertain the Progressive High Five Card club next Friday afternoon at her home in Williams canon.

Mrs. William Paulson will entertain the St. Andrew's guild next Thursday afternoon at the Grand View hotel.

Word has been received here from W. D. Davis, formerly a professor in the Manitou schools, that he has been elected superintendent of the schools at Center, N. J., having a corps of thirteen teachers under his supervision.

A spectacular entertainment will be given at the Congregational church next Friday evening under the direction of Miss May Moorman, the well known southern reader, who is spending her vacation in Manitou. The proceeds of this entertainment is for the benefit of the Christian Endeavor society and will be added to the fund for the purchase of a stained glass window for the church. The entertainment promises to be a great success and the program is an especially good one.

SUNSHINE CITY MOST HEALTHFUL IN STATE

The report of the state board of health for the month of December, 1905, was received yesterday at the city hall. It shows excellent conditions throughout the entire state, there being 13 cases of diphtheria and 111 cases of typhoid fever less than the record for November. Colorado Springs maintains her record as being the most healthful city of the first class in the state and has the lowest death rate, 43, against 298 in Denver and 63 in Pueblo. The total number of deaths in the entire state during the month was 848, or an annual death rate of 15.02 per 1,000 of population.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

IF YOUR Dynamo, Motor or Elevator Needs Attention CALL THE

E. M. F. ELECTRIC CO.

28 EAST KIOWA

Night calls promptly answered.

Out of town work given prompt attention.

Day Phone 696-B. Night Phone, Black 1351.

Extended experience in building and repairing electrical machinery and a careful study of their underlying principles make our electrician and machinist an expert in this line. We can furnish many references in Colorado Springs and elsewhere in regard to his ability.

Oil, Brushes, and other Supplies furnished.

Elevator Cables furnished and put on. We are experts at elevator work.

PROMPT SERVICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Comfort of Home

Is not complete without a telephone. Low rates.

The Colorado Telephone Co.

R. F. MORRIS, Mgr. Tels. Main No. 2. 120 E. Kiowa St.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND

$18.00 ROUND TRIP

SALT LAKE CITY

Jan. 23, 24. Limit Jan. 31

J. C. FERGUSON, Gen. Agt.

Ticket Office, 941 17th St.

DENVER, COLO.

DESIGNING—THE ILLUSTRATING

GAEBEL-CLARK Engraving Company

COURT & SIXTH ST. PUEBLO.

P.O. BOX 564

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PHENUMENAL SALE

This great Mill Remnant Sale has proven the most phenomenal sale we have ever conducted. It has grown greater and greater each day. Monday morning begins the fourth week, and it promises to surpass all previous weeks. Now is the time to get good goods at low prices.

PELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

UNDERBUYERS AND UNDERSELLERS

ATTRACTIONS ALL WLLK

First and greatest attraction is the extremely low price of all kinds of staple goods. Never in the history of all our sales have we offered so good goods at so low prices

FREE DEMONSTRATION.

You are invited to attend the free demonstration of Shredded Wheat. Served every day different.

GLNUINE BARGAINS

Large size [illegible] of best Russian crash, ten different styles [illegible] sale price ... 29c

[illegible] spool, sale price ... 5c

[illegible] collars [illegible] selling regularly [illegible] ... 15c

[illegible] worth from [illegible] ... 18c

[illegible] worth twice [illegible] ... 5c and 10c

[illegible] and patent [illegible] ... 49c

[illegible] have sold [illegible] sale ... 15c

[illegible] sale price ... 49c

[illegible] beautiful [illegible] ... 39c

[illegible] selling regularly [illegible] ... 19c

[illegible] ... 39c

[illegible] worth 25c and 35c [illegible] ... 15c

[illegible] fine quality of cashmere [illegible] special at 49c on sale at ... 39c

We sell [illegible] the only hose without a seam—narrow ankles [illegible] on sale at 15c, 25c and ... 35c

Boys' and girls' fine heavy hose, both wide and narrow ribbed, worth from 15c to 20c, sale price for two days at ... 12½c

DRESS GOODS

36-inch French flannels in black and colors, worth 40c, mill remnant price ... 25c
Corduroy in brown and grey, worth $1.00, mill remnant price ... 25c
44-inch mohairs in cream, green, blue and brown, marked 65c, mill remnant price ... 32c
54-inch covert cloth in gray, green, blue, brown and red, worth 65c, mill remnant price ... 48c
40-inch albatross in black, brown, green, blue and gray, worth $1.25 and $1.50, mill remnant price ... 75c

MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, FLANNELETTES, SILKOLINES AND OUTING FLANNELS

36-inch bleached muslin, worth 8c and 10c, on sale while they last ... 5c
36-inch bleached cambric muslin, worth 10c, on sale ... 7½c
Light and dark figured flannelettes worth 10c, 12½c and 15c, on sale ... 7½c
36-inch figured silkoline, worth 12½c and 15c, on sale Monday and Tuesday, at ... 7½c
50 pieces light and dark outing flannels worth 10c, on sale Monday and Tuesday at ... 7½c
36-inch Lonsdale and Berkley cambrics, worth 15c, on sale ... 11c
2000 yards light and dark heavy duck shirting, worth [illegible] sale ... 10c

BED SPREADS ON SALE

These prices are a little lower than ever before and are for this week only

9-4 crochet bed spreads, worth 85c and 90c, on sale this week only ... 50c
11-4 crochet bed spreads, new patterns, worth $1.25, on sale this week only ... 95c
11-4 crochet bed spreads, marseilles patterns, worth $1.50, on sale this week only ... $1.10
11-4 crochet bed spreads with fringe, worth $1.65, on sale this week only ... $1.35
11-4 extra large crochet spreads with fringe and cut corners, worth $2.00, on sale ... $1.65
11-4 double marseilles hemmed spreads, worth $3.00, on sale this week ... $2.19
11-4 marseilles hemmed spreads, worth $3.50, on sale this week ... $2.48

SILK SALE

One lot silks and silk velvets worth 50c to $1.00, mill remnant price ... 25c
[illegible] 19-inch foulard silk, every yard guaranteed, in white, cream, black and all colors, worth 65c, mill remnant price ... 38c
[illegible] peau de mousseline silk, something [illegible] black, cream and all colors, worth 75c, mill remnant price ... 48c
[illegible] buckskin taffeta silk, guaranteed, worth $1.00, remnant price ... 75c
[illegible] chiffon taffeta, guaranteed, cheap at [illegible] remnant price ... 79c
[illegible] cheviots, Galatea cloth, Calico and Percales [illegible] dress ginghams, worth 10c and 12½c [illegible] on sale ... 7½c
[illegible] light and dark Fast Lake shirting, worth [illegible] ... 10c
[illegible] German calicoes, 36-inch wide, worth [illegible] ... 10c
[illegible] light and dark percales, worth 12½c and [illegible] ... 10c
[illegible] light and dark Manchester galatea cloths, on sale ... 13½c
[illegible] bleached and unbleached towelling 3 to [illegible] yards lengths [illegible] per cent less than regular price
[illegible] table linens [illegible] yards bleached and unbleached, also colored, come and get them at less than [illegible]

BLANKETS ON SALE

These prices are today less than wholesale
10-4 [illegible] blankets, [illegible] quality for ... 39c
[illegible] grey blankets 75c quality for ... 59c
[illegible] grey blankets $1.35 quality for ... 87c
10-4 [illegible] blankets $1.50 quality for ... 98c
[illegible] grey blankets $2.25 quality for ... $1.48
[illegible] grey blankets $5.00 quality for ... $3.75
[illegible] blankets $5.00 quality for ... $3.75
[illegible] wool grey and white blankets $5.50 quality for ... $3.98
[illegible] blankets $6.00 quality for ... $3.98
[illegible] figured robe blankets, worth $6.50 ... $3.89

SKIRTS, WAISTS, SUITS

Ladies' all-wool cheviot skirt, sold for $5.50 ... $2.98
Ladies' all-wool Panama skirt, sold for $6.50 ... $4.50
Ladies' all-wool Panama or serge skirts, sold for $10.00 ... $6.50

Ladies' shirt waists, odd lot, worth $1.00 ... 39c
Ladies' shirt waists, odd lot, worth $2.00 ... 69c
Ladies' silk shirt waists, sold $6.50, for ... $2.50

Ladies' suits, silk lined, coat 3-4 length ... $10.50
Ladies' suit, 3-4 length coat, sold for $20.00 ... $12.50
Ladies' suits, 3-4 length coat, sold for $35.00 ... $18.50

READ EVERY ITEM

Crochet cotton in variegated colors, selling regularly at 5c per spool, mill remnant sale price while they last at ... 2½c

One lot of muslin underwear, corset covers, drawers, skirts, gowns, etc., soiled by being in window, on sale at ... ONE HALF PRICE

One lot of corsets, best makes, R. & G., [illegible], American Beauty, etc., selling regularly from $1.25 to $2, in broken sizes, on sale at ... 39c

[illegible] famous [illegible] talcum powder, selling regularly for 10c, Monday and Tuesday only, take them at ... 5c

10 gross of fine toilet soap, Rondout Bouquet, Sweet Jessamine, etc.—soaps worth 7c each, sale price ... 3 for 10c

Ball yarn, suitable for tying comforts, selling regularly for 10c, mill remnant sale go at, per ball ... 5c

The famous King collar buttons, selling regularly [illegible] this sale your choice, each at ... 1c

One lot of children's dresses, ages 2-5 and [illegible] dresses that have sold up to $2.00, to close out, your choice each ... $1.00

MILLINERY. Your free choice of the season's best hats, selling from $4.00 to $7.00, while they last, your free choice ... $1.48

Hundreds of hats, trimmed and untrimmed, that have sold from $1.25 to $3.50, your free choice, mill remnant sale price ... 25c

20 pieces of Percalines, full 36 inches wide, [illegible] colors only, your choice, mill remnant price ... 5c

One lot colored sateens, worth 20c and 25c, mill remnant price ... 10c

Black and colored sateens, in short lengths, worth 25c to [illegible], mill remnant price ... 15c

36-inch spun glass, in black and colors, worth [illegible], mill remnant price ... 10c

"TOGO" CLEANING FLUID—We sell the famous "Togo" cleaning fluid, guaranteed to clean all spots, at ... 25c

UNDERGROUND WATER WILL RECLAIM OVER 2,000 ACRES OF LAND AROUND THIS CITY

As subjects for study few are more interesting than that of underground water, sometimes called phreatic water. This includes the method and rapidity of its percolation through cracks and fissures in the earth's crust even in the rock masses itself or in strata of more permeable material nearer the surface. [illegible] theoretical limit at which this percolation is possible as explained by [illegible] Van Hise is where the weight of the crust is great enough by the enormous pressure and heat induced by it to make this rock mass plastic. The zone below the limit Professor Van Hise calls the zone of flowage [illegible] where the weight and strain only produce cracks and fissures [illegible] zone of fracture and also [illegible] that the approximate limit to which this zone of fracture extends is six miles. As all of the cracks and fissures contain or may have water and circulation even takes place in the rock itself the aggregate amount of water beneath the earth's surface is very great, approximating one-third of that in the world's oceans. In the rock mass or from bed rock down, scientific theorizing and study of the method of circulation and the effects and results of such circulation in producing geologic changes, [illegible] fissure filling, the formation of veins, etc., has resulted in extended discussion, this being perhaps the most interesting phase of the subject.

Derived from Rainfall

All underground water is derived from rainfall and is maintained by rainfall. One of the elements of the inquiry is that of the relation between rainfall and run-off and the influences that tend to retard the rapidity of the run-off, and to dole out the water as needed. These influences in approximate order are the seasons, the mountain range, the effect of which is not only by altitude and rarefied atmosphere and greater coolness to reduce evaporation but also as an aid to precipitation, and the forest cover. The removal of anything which tends to mitigate the effect of sun and wind on the winter's snow, and the increases the rapidity of the evaporation and run-off. This [illegible] of the inquiry is being investigated in detail by government experts, the differences in topography, altitude, latitude, soil, forest cover, etc., making each water-shed almost a law unto itself and the deduction of rules of general application governing the relation of rainfall to run-off in any water shed at the present time impracticable, except some rules of most general character.

Underground Circulation

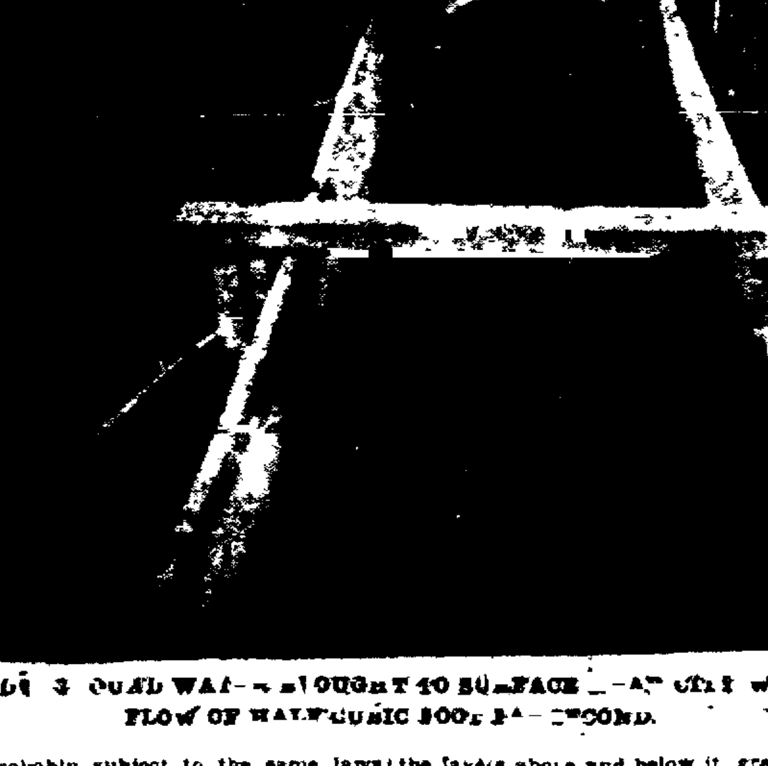
The water circulation through the detrital matter is usually called the vadose circulation, as distinguished from the deeper circulation in the rock mass. The detrital matter resulting from the decomposition and disintegration of various rocks, consists of alternate layers of sand, gravel and clay (pervious and impervious strata). Several of the permeable layers or strata may thus be situate over one another. The point at which these sands are saturated with water is called the water table. There is usually sufficient inclination to produce a slow but regular flow, the rapidity of which depends upon the fineness of the sand or gravel, the inclination of the bed or pressure gradient and temperature of the water. The velocity of water through sand on an inclination of 100 feet to one mile, at a temperature of 50 degrees, varies from one inch in 24 hours for the finest silt to twenty feet in 24 hours for coarse sand. In ordinary sand of medium fineness on a grade of 100 feet to the mile Slichter's experiments indicate a velocity of about four and one-quarter feet in 24 hours. For a stratum of this sand 100 feet in width saturated to a depth of fifty feet the total flow amounts to about [illegible] cubic feet per minute. If these water sands are saturated at fairly considerable depths, thirty feet or more, and the topographical and geological conditions are such as to permit of taking advantage of the law that water seeks its own level, that is, the surface at the point of boring is on a level with or rather sufficiently below the upper level of the water table, a flowing artesian well results.

Dry Creek Channels

There are many creek channels dry except during rain storms that yet at shallow depths carry very considerable quantities of water. In the channels of running streams a large quantity of water sinks to appear again, in the form of springs, sometimes at considerable distances. This underground water has a certain flow, almost like surface water, but more affected by surrounding conditions and governed by certain characteristic laws. In nearly every case it can be collected and brought to the surface to be usefully applied. It is of a temperature that permits of transportation in iron pipes without freezing for much longer distances than surface waters, its flow is incessant, dry seasons do not affect it to the same extent as surface waters, it comes through a sand filter, and if not too near a contaminating source should be pure and of even temperature, winter and summer. It treble the available grazing area and permit of a considerable addition to the stock-raising industry. Where a flow can be developed sufficient for irrigation of any tract, however small, its usefulness can be doubled by means of a reservoir to store the winter flow, also the flow could be stored during the rainy season and the night flow, thus permitting the use of a larger quantity during the day or when most needed.

Several Methods.

There are several methods of bringing this underground water to the surface. All are dependent on local conditions, the depth to the water layer, extent of underground water channel, thickness of water bearing stratum, character of



[illegible] WATER BROUGHT TO SURFACE [illegible] WITH FLOW OF HALF CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND.

the layers above and below it, grade of the surface, etc. Whether collected by means of a buried dam or a well or a series of wells or tiling or other means its conduct to the surface is possible if the grade of the surface be sufficient. If not it can be pumped to the surface. It not infrequently happens that the same conditions that render an artesian well possible in varying measure raises this underflow water and permits of tapping from well collectors at a level higher than the surface of the water-bearing stratum. It is difficult to estimate what amount can be profitably expended in this water development, the factor varying with the value of the land and its products. For an unfailing water supply within an area of three miles of Colorado Springs an expenditure of $40 per acre could undoubtedly even now be profitably expended. Pumping would cost $4.00 per acre per annum in addition to cost of wells and machinery.

is probably subject to the same laws that govern the appropriation and use of surface waters, particularly in streams having a surface flow, however limited, but in creeks and gulches serving only as channels to carry accumulated rain waters any development of underflow would be subject to the laws governing springs, and could be only treated as spring waters.

Reclaim 2,000 Acres.

There are a number of such dry channels around Colorado Springs and hundreds of them over the entire irrigated west. Around Colorado Springs alone conservatively stated 2,000 acres of land could be so reclaimed and rendered productive and many thousands of pasture lands made available by the development of stock water where the water supply, though not sufficient for irrigation, is yet enough to double and

Pueblo Experiment

The city of Pueblo is now securing a water supply for irrigation from an underground stream under the Fountain creek. A collector 36 inches in diameter is being laid 30 feet below the bed of the creek, the water to be pumped to the surface and conveyed in pipe several miles in length to the city. Many acres of rice fields are irrigated in Texas by underflow water pumped to the surface. A large amount of land in Kansas and Nebraska is dependent on underground water for irrigation. Garden City and the adjacent beet lands to supply the sugar factory now building there, are situated over an extensive underground lake. The government after extensive investigation, is spending $250,000 on wells and pumping plants to make this water available for irrigation and to make the added cultivation of 15,000 acres possible. Several [illegible] San Luis valley are irrigated by artesian water. Thus innumerable instances of the application of underground water to irrigation or domestic use could be cited. In our immediate surroundings there are several small underground water developments applied to irrigation, yielding from one-eighth to one half cubic foot of water per second, and several supplying stock water without care, attention or failure.

Preserve the Forests.

It is in maintaining the water supply for our springs and for this underflow that the need of forest regulation steps in. It cannot be too often repeated or carefully remembered that the greatest loss in deforestation is in increasing the loss of water by evaporation and so great is this loss that the difference in the absorbed water from a wooded and a deforested area is approximately ten per cent of the annual rainfall or nearly an acre foot for every hundred acres of water shed based on an annual rainfall of thirteen inches. The development of or useful application of underground water is coincident in age with the use of wells as sources of domestic water supply and the number of developments applied to irrigation in the United States and foreign countries is very great.

Raise Small Fruits.

As in other enterprises the work should be preceded by careful investigation, and the depth, thickness and character of the water bearing stratum, rate of flow, elevation of water table, surface inclination, depth of bed-rock or an impervious layer, width of the water channel, etc., determined. Water development in all our neighboring dry channels applied to truck gardens, berry or fruit raising or for beautifying suburban residence sites, would add to the population and provide an independent means of livelihood to the poorer classes. It would greatly extend the limits of growth for the city, already measurable by the restricted available certain water supply, and by the growth at hand and increasing agricultural or stock-raising possibilities farther [illegible] extension of the public conveniences greatly increase the wealth of the community, and more than all vastly increase the beauty of the surroundings.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and

GRIP

Seventy-seven cures by acting directly on the sick part without disturbing the rest of the system.

Seventy-seven is the modern cure for Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness of the Head, Chest, Back or Limbs, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF NEW ENGLAND

There probably has not been such an instantaneous theatrical success in years as the dramatization of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which will be seen here soon. The plan was to make a truly rural play—not a melodrama with country characters and scenes and thus proclaimed as a country play. In no line, situation, scene does the play get away from a distinctive New England country atmosphere. The story is a simple and sweet one. There is nothing approaching a villain or an adventuress in the cast. The play is constructed on no known lines. One who is familiar with the productions of new plays in the past twenty years says it is impossible to analyze the play except to say that it pleases, and pleases mightily. It moves one to tears and laughter alternately. The play does not appeal to the reason in any sense, but rather to the heart, compelling expressions of joy or sympathy involuntarily. The big New York production and the cast from the Academy of Music will be presented here Friday night, January 26.

Rheumatism.—What a Druggist Says of Uricsol

Of all the patent medicines we sell (and we sell many thousands) we sell none that gives such genuine satisfaction as Uricsol. We have never received a complaint in regard to this rheumatic specific, no one has ever said one word against the curative effects of this preparation. The sales have increased from day to day until our eight stores are now selling 3 to 4 gross a month. Store No. 2 at 231 South Broadway has been selling Uricsol since it was first put up and has the largest sale, averaging about 300 bottles a month. Customers tell our clerks that they receive quick and permanent benefit from the use of Uricsol and so many chronic cases have been cured by it where other remedies failed that we do not hesitate to recommend it as a medicine of merit, as a medicine that will do all that is claimed for it.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15, 1902. [illegible] DRUG CO. Per F. C. Wolf, Gen'l Man'gr.

Price $1.00 per bottle. If not satisfied after using four bottles, return same to our agent and get your money back.

URICSOL CHEMICAL CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., Our Agent.

Experience Is Sometimes a Dear Teacher

So many parents of young children do not realize the danger from croup until they have had the experience of one severe case in their own home. To be awakened in the middle of the night by the peculiar rough cough and find their little one suffering from a fully developed attack of the croup and nothing in the house with which to relieve it is a lesson never to be forgotten. A good remedy at hand is of incalculable value in a time like this and nothing better can be obtained than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has been thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases and not only cures croup, but when given as soon as [illegible] will prevent the attack. The fact that this remedy contains no narcotics makes it perfectly safe to give to the children. For sale by all druggists.

STOP AT THE ALBANY WHEN IN DENVER.

One of the best hotels in the west is the Albany on 17th street in Denver. Fully modern, accessible to the business center and homelike. American and European plan, steam heat, telephone and hot and cold water in every room. Rates very reasonable. Take 17th street car from Union depot.

Having added the entire stock of W. H. Stoner's R. C. Rhode Island Reds to my yards I am prepared to furnish eggs for hatching from high scoring birds, and respectfully solicit your orders.

ALFRED CLARK
612 Cheyenne Road

SOME TEXAS WINTER RATES via COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

Ft. Worth	$29.[illegible]
Dallas	29.35
San Antonio	41.10
Galveston	42.20
Houston	40.20

Good returning till June 1st. On sale every day until April 30th. Get information and tickets at C. & S. City office, No. 119 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

DENVER! DENVER! DENVER! ONE FARE ROUND TRIP.

Via Colorado & Southern January 24th, limit January 25th.

8 RIO GRANDE TRAINS TO DENVER

4:45 a. m., 8:20, 9:05, 10:25, 2:05 p. m., 2:25, 6:10, [illegible]

TO PUEBLO 8

10:20 a. m., 11:05, 12:06 p. m., 4:10 p. m., [illegible] 10, 9:31, 10:37, 1:25 night.

8 RIO GRANDE TRAINS TO DENVER

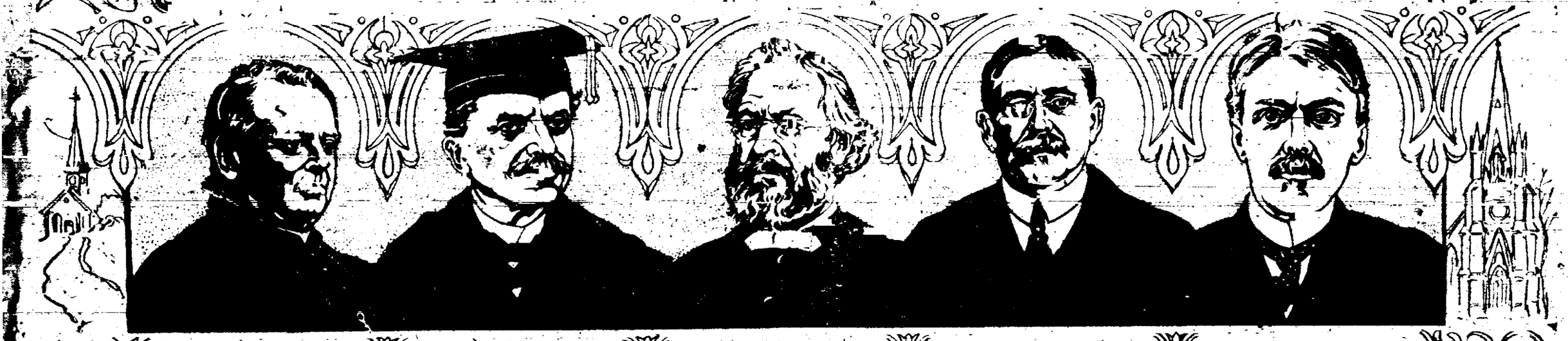
[illegible]

TO PUEBLO 8

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Greatest Preachers in America Today



ARCHBISHOP RYAN — REV. DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL — REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST — REV. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN — REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

By GUY T. VISKNISKKI.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST has been one of the most famous preachers in America since that memorable April Sunday in 1892 when he boldly charged in a sermon that paid commercial relations existed between the criminal classes and the police of New York city.

He undoubtedly gave the impetus to the work of municipal housecleaning that has been going forward ever since, despite occasional interruptions. At all times his voice has been a distinct power in metropolitan affairs. Whatever he has to say concerning civic questions commands the attention of the country at large; and it frequently seems to the resident New Yorker that the stranger within the city who does not ask the "way" to Dr. Parkhurst's church is an exception.

Dr. Parkhurst was led to take the step that brought him before the country through his deep concern for the welfare of the numerous young men in his congregation.

After twelve years of preaching in the Madison Square Presbyterian church, he found that, no matter what effort he put forth, he could get just so far and no farther with the young men. Somehow he was not able to get a thorough grip on them, and puzzle over the occasion of it as he would, he could not make heads or tails of it.

In his dilemma he conferred with several members of his church, professional men, whose daily work placed them in a position to know life as it is. As a result, Dr. Parkhurst became thoroughly convinced that certain forms of dissipation were interfering with the moral and spiritual growth of his young men, and received his first inkling that these vices and others were undoubtedly protected by the police in return for monetary consideration.

About a year before he received this information, Dr. Parkhurst had become a member of the Society for the Prevention of Vice at the solicitation of its president, Dr. Howard Crosby. Dr. Crosby died while Dr. Parkhurst was making his discovery concerning his young men, and the society asked the preacher to become its president. Having formulated a definite plan of action following his conferences with his professional church members, Dr. Parkhurst replied:

"If you want some one as president who will try to gun for the big game, I'll accept. If it is the society's desire to continue to limit itself by going after small game—children buying beer in the saloons and such like—I've no time to waste in the president's chair."

With this clear understanding of what was before it, the society elected Dr. Parkhurst president. He was now in a better position than at any previous time to get a general idea of the way things lay between the police and the criminals. Being a man of action, as soon as he felt that he had secured this general idea he preached the famous sermon in which he arraigned the police as the paid protectors of flaunting vice.

While the average citizen was gasping over the charges the official set in apparent righteous indignation, went at Dr. Parkhurst hammer and tongs for giving voice to such gross libels on mere hearsay. One of the results of this warfare on him resulted in a presentment against him by the grand jury for slandering De Lancey Nicoll, then district attorney.

How Dr. Parkhurst Won Out.

Contrary to official expectations, Dr. Parkhurst was not speedily laid low by the official hub-bub. He was as thoroughly convinced as ever that his charges were true. "If I've done wrong in preaching about what I do not know personally, I'll see if I can't talk about something I do know," was his attitude.

For the next four weeks he devoted the greater part of his time to making himself "familiar with what was going on in the town." His guide was a young man, "far too well posted about such matters," but he and Dr. Parkhurst understood each other fully, and what the older man saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears caused him to return to the attack with more vigor than before. And now the same official who had damned him for telling what he did not know except by hearsay damned him with equal impartiality, and vehemence for telling what he knew from personal investigation to be so.

Fully equipped for the fray, Dr. Parkhurst started in not to break up liquor joints, as has been repeatedly charged in certain quarters, but to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the paid commercial connection between the police and the criminals. This he had the satisfaction of seeing done before the famous Lexow investigating committee of 1894, the chamber of commerce lining up on Dr. Parkhurst's side during the contest of the fight and securing the appointment of the committee by the legislature.

From that day to this Dr. Parkhurst has undoubtedly been the man most feared by the police of the metropolis, and the police of other cities have to thank him for being the indirect cause of many investigations that have [illegible] before he took up the judge's gauntlet.

Rotten police force? Dr. Parkhurst had paid no attention practically to political questions of the day. His interest in politics as a principle had usually confined to one or two sermons on local issues. But the result of his police investigation convinced him, he says, that nineteenths of every political question is moral. Some features of it are entirely matters of expediency with them; the pulpit should have nothing to do. But where the ethical element enters then the pulpit should have something to say and should say it. The superb significance of the Christian ministry is that it has the whole field of human activity in which to work, since the ethical crops up in everything." Dr. Parkhurst, therefore, does not hesitate to raise his voice on any question—political, social, commercial, financial, insurance—when it comes to a question of morals. As a result, one is pretty certain of listening to some straight hitting remarks when Dr. Parkhurst is the preacher in the pulpit.

Preacher More by Accident Than Design.

Like a number of the famous preachers of today and yesterday, Dr. Parkhurst took up the ministry more by accident than design.

While he was securing a magnificent education, partly by money he had earned in Amherst and abroad in Bonn, Halle and Leipzig, his chief interest centered in comparative philology; one of his books from his pen bears the scholarly title, "Forms of the Latin Verb Illustrated by the Sanskrit." He went deeply into the study of theology while abroad, and when he came home for the second time it was with the idea of securing a professorship. About this time he met Professor Seelye, afterward president of Amherst.

"I'm back. What shall I do now?" he asked of his old professor.

"The best thing you can do is to preach. It will be a good thing for you!" was the unhooked for answer. Then the speaker went on to point out how his hearer had been under a severe intellectual strain for about fifteen years; how, meanwhile, the sympathetic side of his nature had been more or less neglected, and how this could best be cultivated by preaching. The argument convinced Mr. Parkhurst, the professor was well acquainted in religious circles, and it was not long before he had secured a call for his young friend to the vacant pulpit of the Congregational church in Lenox, Mass. This was in 1874, when Dr. Parkhurst was 32 years old.

"For two years I was there is a very perfunctory sort of way," Dr. Parkhurst has confessed. "I looked upon my work merely as a means to an end, and a selfish end at that. But as I went on the quarrels which had rent the parish for years died down, other matters began to shape up nicely, I gradually came to enjoy the work, and before I had scarcely realized it I had drifted permanently and enthusiastically into the ministry."

Dr. Parkhurst was at Lenox for five years, coming direct from there to the Madison Square Presbyterian church, where he has been ever since. The call came through a member of the Madison Square church, D. Willis James, hearing Dr. Parkhurst preach. Mr. James, at the time, was a member of the Lenox summer colony.

"If you want to hear as scholarly a sermon as is preached in this country today, and a man who does not hesitate to say what he thinks on any question where ethics are involved, the next time you are in New York be sure to seek out Dr. Parkhurst's church. Provided, of course, that you do not do this in the summer time. Then the good doctor is enthusiastically scaling the rugged sides of the Swiss Alps. It is his favorite means of recreation. He has written a guide book on Switzerland, and it is doubtful whether any other native born American is better posted on the little republic.

And, by the way, Dr. Parkhurst enjoys his little joke, though his strangely bewhiskered visage does not proclaim him as possessing even a faint trace of humor, and his biting utterances from time to time have caused many persons to picture him as a survival of the Puritan days when to laugh was a cardinal sin.

Soldier Lawyer Writer, Preacher.

Rarely when people are only kept from doing this to get into a church to hear a preacher by the device of issuing tickets of admission, that preacher is deserving of being named among the most famous in the country.

Although the Temple, in Philadelphia, will hold five thousand persons, there rarely fails on any Sunday except in summer that hundreds more than that number do not linger about the doors in a vain hope of hearing the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell.

Soldier, lawyer, state immigration agent, foreign and war correspondent, lawyer again, and then preacher—such has been Russell H. Conwell's kineto-scopic career.

He was 37 years old when, as a lawyer, he went to Lexington, Mass., to wind up the affairs of the moribund Baptist church there. It was going to be an easy task, apparently—but the seven members refused to sell, and lawyer Conwell went to his hotel to think the matter over during the night.

Bright and early the next morning he did his first church work. Hanging his coat on a friendly fence post, he fiercely attacked the church steps with a pickax, putting into the task all the energy of which his six-foot-and-over muscular frame was capable of producing.

The first person to be attracted by this unusual procedure was a town character of the name of Prosser. Naturally, he inquired of the lawyer what he was doing. The reply was that he was tearing down the church. "Why was he doing that? To build a new one. Had he the money for it? No. Where was he going to get it? The lawyer didn't know, and swung the pickax over his head once more.

Then and there the first one hundred dollars towards the erection of the new church was subscribed. That day four thousand five hundred dollars were subscribed by passersby who had had first their curiosity and then their interest and religious enthusiasm or admiration for the lawyer aroused. One woman alone subscribed a thousand dollars.

When he had assured to the Lexington Baptists a new church, lawyer Conwell, having decided that the seven should not be without a preacher while the new building was under way, volunteered to preach to them until they could secure a regular pastor.

Lexington was all agossip about the extraordinary manner in which the lawyer had raised seven thousand dollars, but when it learned that he was to preach on Sunday, only twenty-seven townspeople took enough interest in the announcement to turn up for services.

What the preacher said during the course of his initial pulpit talk has not been handed down. Still, it was effective enough to fill the church the following Sunday, and on the third Sunday there was not even standing room.

In this unconventional way, the thoughts of the lawyer were turned towards the ministry, and about the time that Dr. Parkhurst was receiving his call to New York, it was lawyer Conwell no longer, but Rev. Russell H. Conwell, his ordination as a Baptist minister speedily following the reception of his remarkable lines of church work while merely a layman.

One Secret of Dr. Conwell's Great Success.

One of the secrets of Dr. Conwell's hold on people has undoubtedly been his unconventional way of appealing to the religious instinct, through the aroused human sympathies. His method of resuscitating the Lenox church is a case in point, and so is the way in which he started the movement that led to the building of that great institutional church, the Temple—the largest Protestant church in America.

Grace Baptist church, Philadelphia, was Dr. Conwell's second church. In the course of a few years he built it up from a faintly struggling organization into a powerfully militant one. Then the church building became far too small for the people who tried to get inside.

One Sunday, while on his way to the Sunday school room in the basement, Dr. Conwell noticed a little girl trying to force her way through the crush to the school. Her determined but ineffectual struggles appealed to him. Stooping down, he picked her up, placed her on his shoulders and so carried her into the Sunday school room. As he seated her on a window sill he remarked:

"Never mind, Hattie, some day we'll have a church big enough to hold everybody who wants to get in."

A few weeks later Dr. Conwell told the little incident in his pulpit. And he added the sequel. A short while after, little Hattie Watt had died, but before she died she confided to her parents her dearest secret. She had remembered what the preacher had said to her as he seated her that Sunday afternoon. She had so longed to help him get the church where everybody who wanted to could get in, and here was her pocket-book and the money she had collected among her playmates for the new church. And wouldn't father and mother give the money to the preacher, because she was going to go to heaven and couldn't, but she had meant to when she had got a little more.

Hattie's last request was granted, and on that Sunday morning the man whom she had planned to help showed his hearers the little red book and the fifty-seven cents that the child had collected.

That was all—and then—then how Hattie helped her preacher! One man jumped up and offered to give fifty-seven dollars toward the new church. Another person hastened to subscribe five hundred and seventy dollars. From all over the church came a flood of subscriptions, nearly every [illegible] of having in it the same conviction, the two magic figures five and seven. It was the prelude to the [illegible] that brought the Temple into [illegible].

Sixty-four, and Works Like a Horse.

Another secret of Dr. Conwell's phenomenal success is his keeping steadfastly at a thing until it is accomplished, once he finds that he is doing the right and has the Lord on his side. He tends to stick to anything as to that of the much-vaunted bulldog, and he has the physical as well as the mental stamina to stand by his guns until the victory is gained.

He is a prodigious worker. Every auxiliary institution connected with his church has his personal direction—the college, the hospital, the charitable organization, the usual young people's societies, besides many others. He lectures throughout the country and frequently takes an active part in political and other questions strongly before his city. Now only a few days short of 84 years of age, he still works with all the tireless energy of a physically perfect and mentally alert man of 30. But this is to be expected of a man who for a stretch of fourteen years was so busy that he could not find the time to spend a single evening in his own home with his family.

If you are fortunate enough to secure a ticket of admission to Dr. Conwell's church the next time you are in Philadelphia, don't expect to hear a man who will gain your admiration by a scholarly sermon, though you may disagree with his views, as in Dr. Parkhurst's case. Instead, look out for a simple, unvarnished heart-to-heart talk that will make you put in the collection plate the largest church contribution that you have made in years.

Big Work for a Boy of 19.

Many people who are acquainted with the meteor-like ministerial career of Newell Dwight Hillis, who first came prominently before the country as the successor of the late Professor David Swing in the pulpit of the Central church, Chicago, have marveled at the success that has attended him from the very beginning of his pastoral work. This was in Peoria, in 1887, where he built a fine new church a year after going there. He was then 30 years old.

Perhaps the explanation is partially found in the circumstance that while still at his books, young Hillis gained a whole lot of valuable experience organizing union Sunday schools on his own hook.

While he was attending the academy which his father helped to found at Grinnell, Iowa, going out from Yale for that purpose he determined to become a preacher. This decision was reached largely through the influence of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons on the boy, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the preacher who is today filling Beecher's old pulpit is none other than Newell Dwight Hillis. On leaving the academy he was imbued with the idea of forming Sunday schools in places where they did not exist, and to that end he boarded a C., B. & Q. train and did not leave it until the jumpin' off place was reached in a little frog infested part of the Nebraska prairie.

With his bright personality, coupled with a field into "fledgling" young men, what about fifty preaching in the school houses and the churches, organizing Sunday schools in every community that he entered. Forty-five Sunday schools were organized and successfully right churches.

The next year, during his freshman vacation from Lake Forest university, he spent seven weeks organizing Sunday schools in Wyoming, going into practically every town in the territory except Laramie and Cheyenne. Twenty schools were organized this trip.

His scheme of work was simple. After a night spent under the roof of a settler's sod house, he got off by himself and read several chapters in a book. Then he went about the community seeing all the people, announcing his meeting and endeavoring to interest them by telling them in his own way everything that he had read in secret a few hours before. Perhaps at this time the Sunday school superintendent and the directors would be picked out. He usually directed two or three meetings, remaining until the school was in good running order. Then it was up and onward to the next settlement.

Through his efforts a Sunday school was not infrequently provided with a good library, as well as the necessary hymn books. After he had finished speaking in a Wyoming mining camp saloon to two hundred and fifty miners and cowboys and their women and children, the saloon keeper made young Hillis stand up while the crowd filled his pockets with silver—$125 in all.

He was due to leave on the waiting stage, but he shortly returned to the camp with a hundred volume library and two hundred hymn books. The saloon keeper's wife volunteered to take charge of the hymn books, and when he bade a final farewell to the camp, a sunday school, a circulating library and a singing school were in full swing.

The first part of this work was done without outside assistance. After he had organized ten or fifteen schools, Young Hillis learned, to his surprise, that similar work had been carried on systematically for years by the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia. His later work was done under the union's direction. Dr. Hillis himself acknowledges the great debt he owes to his experiences in this work.

How Hillis Got His Famous Beecher Library.

Another unusual thing that Hillis the college student did was to ransack Brooklyn for material for a Henry Ward Beecher library. He gathered anything he could lay hands on—books, manuscripts, pamphlets, interviews. As a result, when Barrows came to write his biography of Beecher he was compelled to consult the Hillis collection, with what frequency the author gratefully acknowledges in his preface. The collection was made through sheer admiration for Beecher; today Dr. Hillis probably has the best Beecher library in the world.

Professor Swing was another of the boy Hillis' ideals. He studied the pronounce essays and books over and over and succeeded him on his death.

Dr. Hillis' ministerial career has been in four notable churches. He went straight from the McCormick Theological seminary to Peoria, where he became the head of one of the largest churches in Central Illinois. During one of the three years that he spent there he preached in a theater. His next pastorate was in the leading Presbyterian church in Evanston and while building a new church there he again preached in a theater. He also preached in a theater for four years, as the head of the late Professor Swing's church.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was instrumental in getting Dr. Hillis called to succeed Professor Swing. Mr. Gage, however, had never heard Dr. Hillis preach; he simply judged from reports of the Evanston preacher that he was peculiarly fitted to take the place left vacant by the death of so liberal and humanly sympathetic a man as David Swing. Dr. Hillis has been at Plymouth since 1899, succeeding Dr. Lyman Abbott on his retirement from the ministry, to give his attention to editorial work.

If you journey to Brooklyn some time this year for the express purpose of hearing Dr. Hillis preach you will see a man who will impress you with a certain originality of his own founded upon a groundwork of Beecher and Swing, his boyhood ideals. Likely as not, you will hear a sermon of good, hard, common sense directed especially to young men.

Not a small part of Dr. Hillis' fame rests on his sermons and books to young men. One of these books has gone through thirty editions in this country and several abroad. It is hardly too much to say that of all the great preachers of today he has been the most uniformly successful in appealing to the young man. His friends and admirers say this is largely due to the circumstances that neither added years nor increasing duties have caused him to lose the young man's view point.

Most Eloquent of American Preachers

There is no man in the American pulpit today who can move a congregation so profoundly as could Henry Ward Beecher. When he went south after the civil war, the very men who threatened to do him bodily harm by reason of his steady anti-slavery utterances, were won as friends by his eloquence.

Though the form of service in the Catholic church is not peculiarly adapted to the development of pulpit eloquence, many ecclesiastical authorities of various churches hold that Archbishop Patrick John Ryan, of Philadelphia, is our most eloquent present day preacher. Certain it is that when he preaches in the cathedral he seems strangely to move his hearers, and strangers in the Quaker City seek to be directed to the cathedral about as often as they ask the way to the Temple and to that church popularly known as "John Wanamaker's church."

The archbishop is what has been termed more than once before now, a born orator. While a school boy in Callow college, Ireland, he recited before Daniel O'Connel, and that famous Irishman was so moved that he prophesied a great future for the boy if only he would cultivate his natural gift of speech.

His zeal fired by the Emancipator's words, the boy Ryan set to work to do this, and as a result, he has become noted not only in his church here, but abroad as well, as one of the most skilled orators. His reputation abroad began in 1868 when, on the invitation of Pope Pius IX., he delivered Lenten lectures in English at Rome. At home, both in St. Louis, where he first preached, and later in Philadelphia, his eloquence was largely instrumental in breaking down strong prejudice against his church. This was the case especially in Philadelphia, where until the advent of Archbishop Ryan, Protestant and Catholic may be said to have been almost at swords' points a situation surviving the riotous days of Know Nothingism.

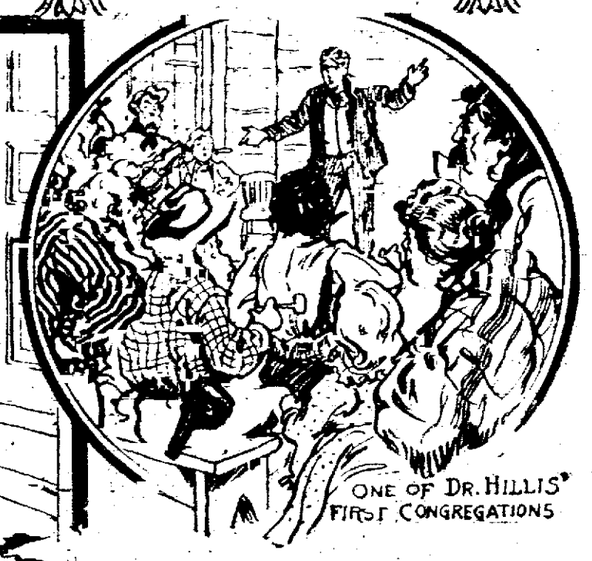
When you behold Archbishop Ryan ascending to the pulpit, you will hear an eloquent scholar using the simplest of words and, perhaps once in the sermon, telling a laughable anecdote, or a witty one, to accentuate a pet point.

A New Style of Evangelist.

A man of the name of J. Wilbur Chapman has lately become mighty well known throughout the country. He is being hailed in Protestant circles as the fit successor of Dwight L. Moody. He has stirred up so religious enthusiasm scores of cities and towns from ocean to ocean. His concerts are said to number thousands, even in Paterson, N. J., hitherto the despair of the revivalist, and has had wonderful results, the whole city practically turning out and sitting up till long after midnight to listen to him. Few persons will deny him place among the country's most famous preachers. Least of all will those pastors of all denominations whose respec-

(Continued on Next Page.)

RUSSELL H. CONWELL'S FIRST CHURCH WORK



ONE OF DR. HILLIS' FIRST CONGREGATIONS

How Chas. H. Parkhurst Came to Take Up His Famous Fight On a Corrupt Police Force — Became a Preacher by Accident.

Russell H. Conwell Had Been a Sort of Jack of All Trades and Master of Many Before He Landed in the Ministry in a Truly Novel Way.

Remarkably Successful Career of Newell Dwight Hillis Even Partially Explained by His Work While a Student.

While There Is No Preacher Today To Be Compared With Beecher for Eloquence, Archbishop Ryan Is Noted for His Gifted Speech.

J. Wilbur Chapman, a New Style Evangelist, Who Stirs Up Cities and Towns All Over the Country, Making Thousands of Converts.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE OLDEST DAILY AND REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN COLORADO.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT THE GAZETTE BUILDING BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE COMPANY.

CLARENCE P. DODGE, President.
CHARLES T. WILDER, Editor.

TELEPHONE CALLS: Business Office Main 43. Editorial Rooms Main 42. Cripple Creek Office 34-A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ONE MONTH DAILY AND SUNDAY 80c
ONE YEAR DAILY AND SUNDAY $7.00
ONE YEAR SUNDAY ONLY $2.00
ONE YEAR WEEKLY $1.00

The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado Springs which receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week.

A LESSON FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is in trouble. A little more than two months ago, the old corrupt gang was overthrown, after one of the most remarkable municipal campaigns in American political history. This gang was nominally Republican but it did not represent the Republican voters in any particular, and was routed by a combination of all parties in which the Republicans of the city predominated. The victory of the reform element was sweeping, and doubtless a great many of the victors thought it was final. The wise ones knew better. They had been in the game long enough to know that eternal vigilance is the price of safety in politics as in everything else, and that Boss Durham and his followers, though crushed to earth, would rise again.

They were right. Now the Philadelphia newspapers which with scarcely an exception fought in the front of the reform battle line last fall are again sounding the tocsin. The same old gang has resumed the attack, exactly the method expected. It seems to have secured the services of several politicians attached to the office of the Public Ledger and according to the Public Ledger these men are now trying to surrender the reform party to the old gang, to permit the old gang leaders to elect small bosses to regain their power in return for their complicity in the conspiracy and to elect some new chief bosses to take the places of Durham and McNichol. This program involves the complete betrayal of the reform government and a surrender of the city to a rehabilitated gang as odious as the old.

Mayor Weaver's position seems to be not indefinite. When called upon for an explanation he issued a statement clearly reiterating his professions of allegiance to the principles of reform and declaring that he was unaware of any irregularity in the Police Department the branch of the city government which it is charged has been suborned for corrupt purposes. No exception can be taken to Mr Weaver's declarations but his sincerity is questioned and the people who marveled most at his sudden repudiation of the gang last summer are now wondering if he is actually drifting back to his old comrades in arms.

Whether or not Mayor Weaver has any connection with this movement, the fact is perfectly clear that the decent people of Philadelphia have not yet won their victory. They have merely won their first skirmish and if the city government is to be absolutely rid of the gangsters and heelers, big and little, who have for thirty years made it infamous the men who won the fight last November will have to learn to sleep with one eye open. The greatest trouble with reform movements in American politics is that the reformers get tired. After a victory they become so elated that they feel kindly toward everybody, forgive their enemies and take them into the family circle. This is precisely what the enemies want, for it enables them to secure positions of trust wherein they proceed to betray the reform organization and deliver it to their friends on the outside.

Philadelphia seems to be learning again the old story of the Trojan horse. Durham and McNichol could not beat the reformers in a fight in the open so they sent their forces inside the reform lines by means of the ancient trick, and almost caught off napping. However the ruse has been discovered in time and it is not likely that the reform organization is in serious danger. But the incident serves again to impress upon the people of Philadelphia and of the country the vital importance of never-ending watchfulness. In no other way can the fruits of victory be assured.

THE BUSY ELECTRIC METER.

SOME POETASTER is evidently trying to be smart. Listen

Everybody works but Georgie,
He sits around all day,
Speeding up his meters—
You bet he makes 'em pay
Not a single kilowatt
Escapes his awful grip,
Everybody works in our town
But Georgie Tripp

We gather from a careful reading of these wretched verses that they relate to the workings of the meters recently installed by the Colorado Springs Electric Company that beneficent concern which dispenses light—both gas and electricity—heat, power and monthly bills to the people of this city. There seems further to be an insinuation that the general manager of this company generally manages to get at least all that's coming to it by means of a device here described as "speeding up" his meters. Before going any further we desire to announce flatly that this isn't true. We know it isn't true because the electric company says so—and what better proof of its untruthfulness could anybody want. This would-be poet has been speeding up his muse on the electric meter plan.

Everybody who is at all familiar with the philanthropic policies of public utility corporations which have the field all to themselves will instantly dismiss the suggestion that the Colorado Springs Electric Company is responsible for the breakneck speed at which the electric meters in this town have been running lately. It is far more reasonable—at least more charitable—to suppose that the company, in a frenzy for it to make money faster than the clerks can tear off the dividend checks, is trying by every means in its power to slacken the gait of these meters. Hence the frequent inspections after which the humble customer is solemnly assured that the thing will work all right hereafter. And they do work all right but not for the man who pays the bill. The trouble is the things won't slow up. Despite the careful restraint of the concern that plays them they insist on working overtime and it is said that some of them even indulge in the reprehensible practice of measuring and recording electric juice which is never consumed.

This explains why a good many people whose families have been closed for three or four weeks receive bills for the same generous size as usual when the first of the month comes around. To any reasonable man this explanation would be all sufficient and he won't pay his bill joyfully even if fitted by the knowledge that the blame rested on an irresponsible meter and not on the company which is really deeply concerned in his welfare. Besides the company needs the money so why should anybody begrudge the importance of a few more per cent advance to his light bill each month. But meters are not reasonable, they are like Missourians and insist on being shown. Moreover they think that they have a right to know what they are paying for and to pay only for what they get, regardless of the fact that they have no technical knowledge of volts, ohms, amperes, kilowatts and other electrical hubbub.

It is really too bad that the electric company decided a few months ago to install new meters all over town. The old meters were doing all that could reasonably be expected of them in the way of piling up monthly light and power bills and even the dullest of them were quite up to the average steep. But all at once the company learned that somebody had invented a new kind of meter, a meter the device which not only registered the current that passed through it but a good deal more. Just for the sake of giving the people a lesson and a reminder of its ability to hold the business within the limits of the speed ordinance the company put them in the homes and business houses of the dear public to prove there is no end of trouble. For as we have just remarked it is so unreasonable. It seems incapable of appreciating the altruistic motives of the public utility corporations which have no competition. Hence the intimation that the company wilfully speeds up the meters merely to satisfy a vulgar desire to increase its profits.

Because the Colorado Springs Electric Company is a public service corporation it should be expected to do every thing it can for the public good. It can ought to do more than its very, very best. It should be expected to furnish abundance of that useful article, but the reasonable public may be patient some day if it finds that there is such a thing as too much juice.

FOR A BETTER FEDERAL BUILDING.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB of Colorado Springs has interested itself in the matter of securing an additional appropriation for the Federal building to be used for this city. It has drafted a set of resolutions setting forth the views of its members on this subject. The club proposes to secure the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association and probably to call a public meeting to protest against any action being taken for the erection of the new building until we receive the additional $150,000 appropriation.

The club women call attention to the fact that Colorado Springs has received an appropriation less than one half as large as those given Lincoln, Neb., and Lacrosse, Wis., notwithstanding the fact that the postal receipts of this city equal those of either of the others, and that neither of them is much larger than Colorado Springs. Cheyenne, Wyo., which has only 14,000 people has been given an appropriation twice as large as that of Colorado Springs and Laramie, with a population of 8,000, has received as much money as this place. Worst of all is the case of Harrison, Ark., a village of 1,500 people which was given $100,000 by the Federal Government for a postoffice building. An effort is now being made to secure an appropriation of $2,500,000 for a new Federal building in Denver and though this is an enormous sum it seems probable that it will be granted.

Judging by what Congress has done for so many cities which are smaller and less important than Colorado Springs this urgent request for an additional appropriation of $150,000 is by no means unreasonable. Of the original sum granted, $25,000 was paid for the lot leaving $125,000 for the building. This is not enough money to put up the kind of a postoffice that Colorado Springs ought to have. It must be remembered that [illegible] from any other in the West. It is essentially a tourist resort and depends for its prosperity on the patronage of health and pleasure seekers. Without reflecting unjustly on either of the Wyoming towns above referred to, it may truthfully be said that more people from all parts of the country and from abroad come to Colorado Springs during a single month in summer than visit either Laramie or Cheyenne in a whole year.

The residents of Colorado Springs have always realized that the city's power to attract visitors should be enhanced as much as possible and have therefore spent a great deal of money in erecting handsome and substantial public buildings. We have a Court House which cost nearly a half million dollars, a splendid City Hall representing an investment of $150,000, a hotel which is unsurpassed in any respect by any other in the West, and several business blocks which would do credit to cities of twice our population. We have a public library which has excited the most enthusiastic commendation of well-informed visitors, many of whom have declared it to be handsomer and better equipped than the libraries in most Eastern cities of 100,000 people. Colorado College has several imposing buildings and one at least which ranks among the best and costliest of the kind in the country. The Y. M. C. A. building has been commented upon as the costliest and best equipped west of the Missouri river. It would be a never-ending matter of regret if the Government should now erect a postoffice building which would suffer in comparison with these structures and in no way can this be avoided except by a substantial increase to the first appropriation.

The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals has about decided that it isn't worth while to make a martyr of Poultney Bigelow by sending him to jail. Right. The committee made a mistake in the first place by paying any attention to Bigelow's fulminations.

A press dispatch mentions the shipment of several soda fountains to Panama. Additional proof that the American officials on the Isthmus are wasting their time in dissipation, instead of making the dirt fly.

LIEUT. PIKE'S DIARY
For One Hundred Years Ago Today

Tuesday 21st January, 1806.—Snowed in the morning but we crossed about nine o'clock. I had some of a few points which I was overtaken by Mr Gray, who informed me that the sledges [illegible] in consequence of the water being on the ice [illegible] his men forward. We returned and met the sledges which had advanced one mile. We [illegible] them, sent eight men back to the fort with whatever might be denominated extra articles [illegible] left and took Mr Gray encamped with the party. Marched early in the morning.

SIGNS OF POLITICAL PROMISE

[illegible] by the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine of Calvary church Pittsburg.

As a people we are intensely [illegible] of the female sex [illegible] public service and of business generally. The magazines and papers that have published these exposures have enormously increased their circulation and it is almost a necessary requisite of a successful magazine today that it carry on some line of exposure. With all their exaggeration these exposures are doing good. A man no longer loses caste by being a reformer. He is no longer called a crank and a Pharisee, and searched for his ulterior motive. To mark the change that has taken place in this direction we have only to compare the prominent politicians of ten years ago, McKinley, Hanna, Sherman, Reed, with the men prominent today. Roosevelt, La Follette, Jerome, Dunne, Folk and many of the best active, showing that a great change in favor of boldness and outspoken independence has taken place and the reformer instead of being a object of contempt has rather become a popular idol.

The people are waking up and when a leader has appeared a strong honest clean man who has appealed from the political machine to the people they have been quick to respond.

The people for a generation have [illegible] a disposition to decide and think for themselves and to vote along lines of conviction [illegible] loyalty and contempt. Bold and outspoken leadership against machine methods and corrupt practices has never before found such widespread encouragement.

The greater danger in our offices is from the partnership of the public service corporations and the political machine. Twenty years ago this danger was even more large. At present it is not without danger. During the past two years in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, popular movements have been [illegible] the machine. In each of these cities [illegible] weaker and the popular will is more [illegible] than ever before. In each of them [illegible] has been deposed [illegible] brought to account.

[illegible] is only part of a movement. These are only signs as we trust of a growing spirit of intelligence morality and independence. Everywhere the people are thinking and everywhere throughout these pastures everywhere graft and iniquity are under exposure and though we are shocked by the extent and diversity of it yet there is a fact that we have the conscience left to be shocked and horrified is a hopeful sign. The light of truth is being let into the secret places and the only hope of fraud and corruption is in secrecy. Disinfectants burrow in the darkness. The recent investigations in New York have started the wheels unity. They have given us an object lesson of the way in which the great corporations influence legislation at the state capitals and the great which the political gangs blackmail the great corporations. That triple alliance—the public service corporation, the machine and the boss—must go. It is foreign to our democratic spirit. It is fatal to our free institutions. It is tyrannical and despotic, conscienceless, sordid, bold, brazen and arrogant even when it is not openly ignorant and brutal. We have had our moments of awakening. We have had our spasms of activity when in the face of evils too great to be borne we have put aside party considerations and united for the overthrow of corrupt domination. And the effort has been successful. The trouble has been that we did not keep awake, we did not maintain our activity, watchful as unity and the fruits were stolen from us. We sank back into lethargy and apathy. This need not discourage, this should only teach us the lesson that when we wake up again, it must be for all days. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We need to put into our civic affairs something of that intelligence and time and thought and sacrifice that we put into our business affairs and that has made this city known throughout the whole world. A city like any great corporation—yes more than any great corporation—needs for the administration of its affairs not only men of intelligence and honesty, but men who have had time to learn their business and who are retained in office as long as they manifest capacity and efficiency.

I am not going to indulge in any cheap denunciation of our city government. What it is you know as well as I, and many of you far better. What becomes of the money appropriated for our streets and why we have the worst streets of any large city that [illegible] water to drink and the highest rate of death from typhoid fever of any city in the country and almost in the world, you know. What has been the administration of our police force and why our city has become a favorite resort of criminals you know. Why we have a bad name throughout the country and are used as a favorite illustration of all that is evil in political affairs, you know. What we want is not improvement, but revolution. We have high authority for the saying that it is no use putting a piece of new cloth in an old garment. What we want is not better officials not cleaner and more honest men put into office by some political ring. They have that in New York today no one so far as I know, dares question the honesty or integrity of the gentleman who is mayor of New York but he is there as the representative of a corrupt political organization and whatever his personal wishes cannot give the city better government than the organization will permit. What we want is freedom, freedom from servitude, freedom from boss dom, freedom to nominate, and to elect the men who will represent the people. What we need first of all is a leader, a strong, clean, forceful, able man who is under no allegiance to any political ring or machine, who represents the people who is elected by the people, and who is responsible only for the best interests of the people. Then it is our first duty as Christian citizens to put aside party considerations, they have no place in municipal affairs, to ignore party lines, and to gather about him and to sustain him and to put him into office and keep him there. Every consideration of patriotism of civic pride and loyalty of political integrity of common decency demands of every citizen today to speak to act, to vote and to use his influence for free and honest government, to strive to enlighten the minds of the unthinking thousands who still wear proudly their political collars and foolishly imagine that they are free. We are not free. We have the shadow and the name of liberty without the substance and the reality. We are not under a democracy but under a boss-ocracy. One of the judges of Philadelphia said to me long ago that if any city in Europe outside of Russia were ruled as tyrannically as Philadelphia there would be a revolution in twenty-four hours and I believe there was no exaggeration in this statement. Thank God the outlook is brighter now than it has been for some years and there are many indications that the wave of reform is reaching us, that the rising tide is lifting us. There is a sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees and a rattling among the dry bones, the people are getting their eyes opened to the fact that national politics have no place in municipal administration. That is the bane of our American politics, the cause of the greater part of our civic evils, of the demoralization of our great national parties and the great strength and confidence and repeating of the boss and the machine.

SUNDAY READING

BY REV. WM. DE WITT LOCHER, D. D.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

January 21, 1906. Subject: The Boy Jesus. Luke [illegible].

As a very young child Christ was taken to Egypt by his parents. The stay in Egypt was long, being probably more than a year, when the family went on to Nazareth. Little is known of his life from this time till he is ready to enter upon his public ministry at the age of 30. At the age of 12 we get a glimpse of the boy and then he is in the temple at Jerusalem, astonished by learned doctors, asking questions and the leading [illegible] of his day. We read that, all who heard him then were amazed at his understanding and his answers. Jesus family were strong religious people. Amid the great things that assembled at the time of the Passover Jesus parents were not only spectators but participants. With what diligence they sought to instruct the lad. As they partook of the roast lamb which had been slain for the sacrifice together with the bitter herbs, the symbolism was explained to him.

An Ideal Scholar

The ideal Sunday school scholar is one who will not only give diligent heed to what is being taught but will have questions to ask. While these scholarly men possessed only finite wisdom at best, Jesus was willing to sit among them for instruction. While worst he was fascinating to him. He was not satisfied with the passive hearing of the word. He must study the Bible and study it with those whose business it was to know it and teach it. Jesus did not get too old for the Bible school. He did not graduate by his years. There are many men of today who think they have no need to study the Bible or that it is sufficient to sit in a Bible class or Sunday school to presume to know more than Jesus. Jesus loved public worship but he loved learning more. When we examine our conduct in the light of Jesus' actions we see how far we are behind we might be.

The Motto of Christ's Life.

The motto which Christ has left for us was: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" He delight in the work of his Father's house. New [illegible] [illegible] through [illegible] forming. The way of success is the way of truth and business [illegible] debts, do [illegible] forget your obligations to God and to your fellow men. Make your business business. If you test on [illegible] work. This is the [illegible] of Jesus. The world [illegible] attract [illegible] Happy indeed is the [illegible] with the [illegible] and doing my Father's work. Men lose a great deal by [illegible] off light to [illegible] God [illegible] work. When we [illegible] work. Jesus [illegible] lifted the [illegible] burdens borne.

The Boy Pattern

Jesus grew physically. He grew in learning, in wisdom and favor with God and man. His growth was orderly, body, mind and soul. After the death of Joseph the care of his mother fell upon him. The boy who had run errands for her had borne to her kitchen water and wood, the lad who had been subject unto her was the son to whom she loved to look for support. The village of Nazareth came to know the little lad who once made boyish toys in his father's carpenter shop as its best artisan. He never did slipshod work. The careful preparation of his youth brought him into such prominence in the three short years of his public ministry. How often men of whom the world has never heard suddenly step upon the stage of action as some leadership and receive the honors of men. Such men have had careful preparation. They have good roots which will grow and expand. There is a time to plan and a time to work and a time to prepare, give to each its proper time and place.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

As a boy Jesus loved his home. We do not read of his finding fault with its narrowness and restraint. He loved his home so much that he spent 30 years in it. And this home was in the depraved city of Nazareth. [illegible] give sin had to grapple from his early life with sin. Hothouse virtue will be apt to wither when exposed to the temptations of the world. Children may be ruined in two ways by being thrown into too much sin or kept in too much restraint. Home is the best place for the starting of a strong, virile character. The best teaching in the home is that which is done through the unconscious godly influence of the parents. At 12 years of age Jesus went up to the temple with his parents. They took the boy with them. They did not leave the boy to play on the streets of Nazareth. As parents they wanted their son with them. They would have their child sit in the same pew with them at church. It should be the duty of parents to see that their children attend the services of the church and that it be a delight. The boy who can be kept [illegible] Sunday school from 12 years of age to 18 years will be likely to form a taste and habit for church going that will stay by him through life.

Jesus loved his parents. With his brethren James, Joseph, Simon and Jude, he went up to Jerusalem every year under the guidance of his parents. In his 12th year he went up to the temple to be made a son of the Law, and became a member of the synagogue. The silence of scripture as to his youth is but to teach us that the fairest ornament of childhood is modesty and submission. He was subject unto his parents. Although his knowledge was infinite he was ready to receive instruction from his parents. He did not disregard the limited ability of his parents. He respected his parents. God pity the boy who speaks of his father as the "old man." Children can never appreciate till they have reached years of responsibility what sacrifices the parents made for them. Parenthood reveals a world of unknown sacrifice and sympathy to many young people.

He Was a Good Scholar

We cannot imagine that Jesus hated to go to school. In fact the opposite is true. Study with him was not work to get through. He gave diligent heed to the instruction of the rabbis. Their teaching was the basis on which he built a great school. For faithful students boys flocked in the matchless sermon on the mount. He attended school of his own accord. When with others (as he might have been roaming the fields climbing trees playing games in the street, watching the busy fishermen or the corn) we find him in the temple with the doctors. At this early age one thing was uppermost in his mind—the Father's business. He sought to please God by doing his will and obeying His commandments.

Finding Work in Environment.

How many boys think they can only make a success in life by getting away from the environment in which they were brought up. Jesus found around and about him just the things which enabled him to accomplish his work. God made use of him, he made use of the things God had placed in his environment. The young man who cannot rise to success in his home town or the village where he was brought up will never find it in the busy city. God's school of discipline will be found in the place where he puts us. The training which from the Baptist had in the desert and which Jesus had in the upland valley of Galilee fitted the for bold and valiant armies when their hour came. The great occasions of life do not make us heroes; they simply uncover the hero. Silently and imperceptibly as we grow up in our environment the circumstances of life are moulding us into heroes or cowards. The difference between a brave and a weak boy is found in the different applications they have made of their circumstance. The lad who does not rise above his environment will find himself sinking beneath it.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

A Christian enthusiast has caused to be painted in large bold letters on one of the big advertising signs, on a housetop at the Brooklyn end of the famous bridge the following verse from scripture: "God commendeth his love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."—Rom. 5:8. The text occupies a billboard 25 feet long and 8 feet high and is viewed daily by 500,000 people. It is joined at one end to a large whisky sign and this curious juxtaposition forms a topic of conversation for bridge passengers. The gospel sign will remain there for one year. This beautiful verse from God's sign board has been blazing forth its message of love for 19 Christian centuries. Millions of souls have accepted its truth and are today in glory. Into the midst of this sinful world God's truth shines. Not indeed like a meteor flash in the sky is God's truth seen, but continuously like the blazing orb of day enlightening men's consciences and pointing them in the path of duty. Men lose their way because they do not stop to read God's sign post. To those who read it will be found to be a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path. God has placed 52 stopping places in the calendar of the year when men can turn aside from the gospel of work and read God's sign post which points them to the gospel of duty. He who reads may run but he who fails to read will lose his way. That young man who started the year by reading God's sign post will find his way leading beside the still waters, by the green pastures of rest, out on to the sweet plain of peace.

The olive crop of Greece this year is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons.

Bearing One Another's Burdens

[illegible] is probably [illegible] the performance of [illegible] which most interests are made to [illegible] and need a helping hand to bear their burdens. These are days when every [illegible] has to be made [illegible] and that is not and ought to be. This efficiency can never be found in chaste. Most people [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] resistance [illegible] there should be a [illegible] found [illegible] upon the charities which should be the mutual bond but now upon the wisdom with at which the best [illegible] [illegible] astray.

In every line there are burdens and many of them we must bear [illegible] It is best that we do bear them alone [illegible] but [illegible] which is necessary to keep the mind in what the athlete speaks of the gymnasique calls condition. It would do the athlete but little service if some one lifted the weights and bore that strain and that pressure which are to develop him for the best service. Each man must exercise himself and [illegible] must be bearer of his burdens himself or fall short of his manhood. Nothing humans the average human being so quickly and certainly as the childlike habit of bewailing trials, sorrows and suffering. Nothing renders a man useless sooner than the habit of looking to others for support in an hour of need rather than bearing himself to bear them alone.

It is worth while to think of this when we are tempted to complain of lack of sympathy on the part of others, meaning not a loving feeling with us in our trials but a live assistance in bearing them and often a positive deliverance from them. It is worth while also, far as in remember this when we purpose to render assistance to others by taking some burdens from the shoulders of others we may be doing more harm than good. On the one hand the thought upon this point will make us offer assistance with discretion and on the other will nerve the manly mind even to refuse assistance and bear for himself what is to be borne. There is considerable truth underlying the conclusion that he cannot be of help to others. Natural [illegible] who is with the burdens of others even when he is bearing his own [illegible] and suffers [illegible] finds it good [illegible] and [illegible] forth [illegible].

He who wishes to do all he can for world will always keep at the side his fellows and help them bear their burdens [illegible] law still remains. Bear one another's burdens. His own experience is his own not [illegible] careful study of human nature [illegible] to be will detect the status under which others are suffering and decide whether assistance is needed or not. If it is the true man will give it without waiting to be appealed to by any mendicant tone for surely he can recognize the brave spirit which will suffer long before utterance of a word of complaint. He who calls the loudest for assistance is not always the one who needs it most. [illegible] bear their own burden.

He who has borne his own burden [illegible] will be of service [illegible] the sorrowing [illegible] We [illegible] will be taken not [illegible] give [illegible] shoulder and enable the sufferer on his way with hope [illegible] cheerful. Bear just this kind of [illegible] one another's burdens [illegible] of the world—the manly [illegible] given in a manly way be sure [illegible] fell on burden bearers. A sympathetic unobtrusive and seemingly trifling [illegible] assistance is always [illegible] ful good [illegible] lavish [illegible] be sure it is a good [illegible] Bear one another's burdens [illegible] suffering around him is a reason for scattering his benevolence to the four winds of heaven, he must use discrimination. The apostle who laid down the proposition so often quoted implies that discrimination is necessary, for in the same breath with it he said, "For every man must bear his own burden."

This discrimination can not be acquired by an apathetic habit toward the suffering around us. For discrimination demands keenness of perception while apathy blurs perception. It is the sympathetic nature that is most discriminating, for the perceptive powers are always on the alert. Nor need we fear for a single moment that this watch which we keep on the burdens of others will militate against our own happiness. What is happiness but doing the greatest good to the greatest number? The mere egoist is never happy although steeped in his own enjoyment. The mere altruist is not happy for he keeps his ego apart from the altar and ministers to the altar at long range. The greatest happiness is found in bringing the two in the closest contact.

It naturally follows that this contact is best obtained with those who are nearest and dearest. But let us pause, for we approach dangerous ground. For among the nearest and dearest that we find bearing one another's burdens is the greatest perfection. Is this the highest performance of the law found in the home? We neither can believe it far and wide we bear the burdens of others and women on the street, in the next town, in the country, at the other end of the world. Do husband and wife always supply as comforting examples as these wider kindnesses? Do the ties of children toward parents offer the best instances of the charity that never fails? Are the mutual relations of brother and sister and sister and sister and brother always formed upon the bearing of one another's burdens? We answer not. Every heart has its own secret recesses and to them we may not penetrate. Let each seek the answer there to such questions as these. But what a world this would be if that answer could be yes. Think of it.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

GREATEST PREACHERS IN AMERICA TODAY

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

tive churches have gained materially in membership through his evangelistic work.

Dr Chapman has been an evangelist from the start of his ministerial career. Shortly after going to his first church he began a revival that gathered in some of the principal men of the town. In five years he added five hundred persons to the membership of the First Reformed church in Albany, N. Y., his second pastorate. Then he went to Bethany church Philadelphia (John Wanamaker's church) where he increased the membership by eleven hundred in three years. The ensuing three years he spent in evangelistic work throughout the country. Until December 1902 he was pastor first at Bethany again and the Fourth Presbyterian church New York. Then he became the executive secretary of the General Assembly's committee on Evangelistic work for the Presbyterian church and as such he has won international fame.

Dr Chapman's up-to-date method of reaching the people is undoubtedly responsible for much of his latter day success.

When he goes into a city he divides it into districts and a preacher and a singer is sent into each district. There is no central meeting as under the old system of revivals. The work of evangelization is carried right to the doors of the people. The workingman is no longer left unreached because the trip to the big meeting place—say the principal hall in the city—is so far distant that he cannot make it in time for the preaching and eat his dinner too. Nor is it necessary any longer for any one to stop and think twice concerning the carfare. A short walk after a dinner leisurely eaten, and anyone in a district can be at a meeting.

Dr Chapman is a year younger than Dr Hillis. Each has for a leading characteristic that par eminent American quality known as Pustie. The results being obtained by each proves that hustle undoubtedly pays in religion every bit as well as in business.

Great Preachers of Yesterday.

Some persons may be inclined to place the Rev. Dr Robert S. MacArthur of New York among the nationally known active preachers. The fact remains nevertheless that strangers in New York do not ask with great frequency to be shown to his church and a preacher's wide fame—or the lack of it—can be gauged pretty well by the inquiries made for him by visitors.

Until he became coadjutor bishop of New York the Rev. Dr David H. Greer was well known in many quarters as the rector of St Bartholomew's, the Vanderbilt church.

Where the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus is not known as the brilliant pastor of the Central church Chicago succeeding Dr Hillis, he is almost sure to be famous as the head of the Armour Institute of Technology. West of the Alleghenies and east of the Rockies his word and work are far reaching in power and he is easily Chicago's most noted present day preacher.

Lyman Abbott, who first started out to be a lawyer, Robert Collyer, who began life as a blacksmith, Henry Van Dyke whose reputation now rests chiefly on his books and Edward Everett Hale who has been more widely known perhaps as the author of The Man Without a Country were certainly among the most famous preachers prior to their entire or quasi-relinquishment of active pulpit work. Dr Hale is now chaplain of the United States senate.

Although a decidedly scholarly preacher Francis L. Patton's popular reputation rests upon the circumstance that for 14 years he was president of Princeton university while to the present generation James Gibbons and Henry C. Potter are best known as the only American cardinal and the Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, respectively.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE STORY OF SANDY HOOK

THE STEAM SIREN

SHE SANK IN SEVENTY FEET OF WATER LIKE A STONE

NAVESINK LIGHT

SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL 51

SANDY HOOK FROM THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK

A Most Familiar Name to Millions Who Don't Know Another Thing About It—It's a Little White Sand Spit, Jutting Into the Harbor Entrance, That's All—What There Is On It Besides Lighthouses Among Other Things, It Hides One of the World's Most Powerful Forts.

By JULIUS MULLER.

"S. S. Campania passed the Light 3 p. m. yesterday."

"S. S. Columbia reported off Sandy Hook, 2 a. m. this morning."

"S. S. Cedric passed Nantucket Shoals Lightship No. 66, [illegible] this morning."

"Full rigged ship Ebenezer [illegible] reported a total loss by Lloyds."

ALL the world that reads newspapers, from Boston clear round to Vladivostok, knows these names: Sandy Hook, Nantucket and Lloyds, [illegible] they were family names.

Sandy Hook and the Island are probably the most frequently mentioned points of land in the world. But not one in ten thousand of the captains who pass them have ever been on them.

Not one of the hundreds of thousands of passengers who have seen the red, black and white Nantucket lightship knows what the shoals are.

Who of all the millions that read almost daily of Lloyds knows anything about it?

This series of articles will tell of them.

Best known in America of all three names is Sandy Hook. Search ship after ship, from sand schooner to turbine liner, and ask about it. You will find no one who can tell anything except that it extends its long, snowy white finger of sand, three miles long and a few hundred feet wide, from the state of New Jersey north across the entrance to the harbor of New York.

The great tides that have bored their way out to the deep sea through so many geographical epochs have tossed thin white sand out thus on both sides of the harbor entrance. One of these white sand keys is famous Coney island. It thrusts its dazzling beach west and east to within six miles of the sandy hook that reaches north. And that six miles of open water is the harbor entrance. Ships volleyed across 3,000 miles of sea have that tiny target to aim at, and no more.

Sandy Hook lies so low in the sea that it can hardly be seen before it is almost under foot. But south of it rise bluff hills, almost two hundred feet high. These are the Highlands of Navesink, where James Fenimore Cooper laid the scene of his story, "The Water Witch," that dealt with the adventures of a sea rover in the waters around New York.

The Navesink Twins.

[illegible] make it stand boldly against the western sky, is a castle-like building with a brownstone tower on each end. That is the home of the famous Navesink twin lights. A few years ago one of the twins shut its eye and has never opened it since, for the government decided to put a monster light into the southern tower alone and send a single flashing beam swinging into the sea-night.

The story of the twins would almost cover the story of American navigation, for the double lights shone over the sea as far back as 1828. They guided the sailing ships up from a steamless sea, they welcomed the first engined vessel, they shone faithfully through the time of the first feeble steamers and saw them grow in size and number till their roaring herds trampled the North Atlantic pastures in unending procession.

Beautiful lights were they—perhaps as beautiful as any beacons in all the world. Dwellers far away in the city of New York could see them, and lonely ships laboring in the dark were kept true by them—shining ever steady and brave, side by side, 246 feet in the air above the black ocean.

A Giant Brother.

The remaining brother is a giant now. His fierce white eye sends a flash around the whole horizon every five seconds that is so dazzling that five miles away the man who gets it straight into his face is momentarily blinded by it.

It can be seen 22½ nautical miles away, and that is almost twenty-six land miles. Practically it reaches to the visual horizon—that is, it shines to the sea to the utter distance permitted by the curvature of the earth. But its work is not limited by the distance to which its direct rays can reach, for captains have often reported that they have seen the gigantic light flash thirty and more miles out, while their ships were still beneath the dip of the sea, so that the direct light-beam could not have been seen even from the masthead. What they saw was the light-shaft whirl on the low hanging clouds above their vessels.

"Sandy Hook," says everybody aboard when the great light winks at the incoming ship at night, or when above the foundation of the green ocean the two towers rise in the day. And Sandy Hook it is, though technically the Navesink are independent lights, distinct from the Sandy Hook system.

As the incoming ship approaches shore nothing but the Navesink bluffs can be seen at first; but at last, low on the sea, is "raised" a white strip, like a tiny ribbon. There is little more to see even when the ship steams close to it and swings around its northern end to turn into the ship channel and head for New York's water gate of the Narrows.

Barren and Desolate.

Low and white and barren and desolate it looks. Close to the point, so that passengers on tall liners can almost look down on it, stands a brown, conical tower, the North Hook beacon, with a fog [illegible]. About half a mile west is a white wedge-shaped skeleton of a structure. That is the Sandy Hook fog bell. A great square tower shows where the men sit who watch for ships to telegraph their approach to New York. A little farther away among the sand dunes can be seen parts of an old stone fort, two other, white lighthouses and a few smaller buildings. That is all.

But hidden away where not even spyglasses can discover them, are fortresses that rank among the mightiest in the world.

This white sandhook, that looks as bare from the sea, produces a curious and thick jungle of its own in the deep valleys between the drifted dunes. Holly trees and beach plums grow there and all manner of strange shrubs that would seem more at home in the Carolinas than in this harsh altitude. And screened by them are batteries of concrete and steel, mounting steel rifled mortars and cannon enough to crush a whole national fleet.

A [illegible]

He stone fort that everybody can see is only a fraud—a mere series of walls with nothing inside of them. But it is made of magnificent walls. Built during the civil war, it was erected at a time when men still thought that stone was the best shield against cannon-fire and the walls were made so thick that a coach could be driven along their tops. It is used today for the storage of powder and other explosives that are sent to the United States Ordnance Proving Grounds to be tested. And as congress does not always bother about giving permission to destroy old samples, a fearful and wonderful collection of explosive material used to accumulate in the basements of the old fort walls—enough to blow Sandy Hook into the moon.

The Slumbering Volcano.

Under the walls lies the Proving ground, where innumerable slender black steel cannon point out to sea, not to fight, but to be tested for fight. From this point [illegible] has been rained into the Atlantic that for ten miles out from shore the bottom is paved with Bessemer steel projectiles ranging from two-pounder shells to the great four-foot, half-ton shot that is spat out by the wonderful twelve-inch rifles.

Farther away, and hidden in all kinds of cunning ways, is a terrible battery, concealed in an innocent sand mound. Sixteen steel rifled mortars point their muzzles skyward there from the deep wells in which they are sunk. Further south still is a square mound that hides a ten-inch cannon on an elevator that will throw it up just long enough to fire a shot and then dive back with it again to take it out of harm's way.

Sandy Hook Bar.

Extending from Sandy Hook to Coney Island lies a bar, deeply submerged, clean across the entrance to the harbor of New York. The action of the tidal currents has cut deep furrows across this bar, making channels; and the best [illegible] have been dredged, widened and deepened by the United States government to make the famous South, Gedney, Main, Swash and Ambrose channels, the deepest of which are big enough to take the monster ships of the present day. But they will have to be deepened considerably in the future if vessels continue to increase in size and burden.

The sea road to the Hook and past it up the double harbor to the metropolis is marked as plainly as a street on land. Spar buoys, can buoys, range marks on shore and sirens and bells show the sailor his way by day; and by night more than twenty light ships and light houses, with more than three-score lighted buoys, mark the channels as clearly as a street is illuminated by street lamps.

Almost every light house and every light ship is armed with fog horns, sirens or bells to warn the mariner through his ear when the eye is made helpless by fog; but with all the ingenuity that has been spent on the work of [illegible] signals that shall guide a ship as surely as lights do, fog remains the great king of the harbor entrance, and time after time succeeds in holding the flyers out-side of the bar till they lose all the hours that their wonderful engines have gained for them during the passage.

Sea fog often has the peculiar quality of not only baffling sight, but baffling the ear as well; and many weird stories are told of the hooting of ear-splitting sirens and the ringing of two and three-ton bells that sounded unheard by a soul on the very ships that they were trying to warn.

A Weird Collision.

There was the Ailsa, lying at anchor in a white fog in the main ship channel, with her bell going. And the great Bourgogne, out-bound, came creeping down at less than half speed with her pilot and captain on the bridge and the first officer at the bow, all listening with all their ears through the thickness for sounds that would betoken danger. Never a sound came to them of that bell that was ringing steadily.

The Bourgogne came down on the Ailsa, reversed as the ghostly form of the anchored ship appeared dead ahead, and almost stopped her headway, but not quite. She touched the Ailsa in the bow—a touch so soft that it scarcely caused a shock to the big French liner. At that soft, soft touch the steel Ailsa split wide open and sank in seventy feet of water like a stone.

They learned afterward that the sound of the bell had been cut off by the forecastle and that, loudly as it pealed on the doomed ship, never a sound of it had penetrated beyond the vessel's own area.

Then there were two other liners, one going out and one coming in. Each sounded her hoarse siren continuously, and as they approached each other the officers and men on each heard the other plainly. Suddenly neither of them could hear the other at all. Each stopped, sounding the siren harder than ever without getting a reply.

Then they saw each other—just two vague forms passing close, side almost [illegible] even as they passed the sirens both burst out again so that all could hear. But at the most critical moment, when they might have collided except for luck, the sounds of the two sirens had actually managed to meet in mid-air in such a way that they killed each other.

Such stories, and grimmer stories, cluster around the Hook. If they could all be written, they would make a wild series of romances of the sea—of the ocean grasping victims at the very portal of the land, after letting them romp with impunity over his green breast for thousands of miles.

A Great Lost River.

The Hook could tell a more wonderful story than that. It could tell how it was born; how a whole mainland, with a mighty river rolling a torrent vaster than that of the Amazon, sank into the ocean bed at the birth of the slender white sand spit that has become so famous.

Sounding lead and dredge tell the story of the prehistoric catastrophe today, for the ocean has held its record faithfully through whole geological epochs. For a hundred miles out to sea there still is a great channel that once was the river bed; and now all that land and its river are lying thirty fathoms deep and more under the ocean.

The surveys of the sea approaches to New York have traced this ancient lost river in the sea bed from Sandy Hook bar clear out to the deep sea. This channel is deeper by from twenty-five feet to ninety feet than the surrounding ocean floor near shore. About ten miles out it has a depth of from 1,000 to 2,700 feet, while the depth of the surrounding ocean bottom is only 270 to 1,200 feet. There the average width of the ravine is about three miles.

The U. S. army engineers, who cut out the ship canals, took advantage of the course of this old lost river and have followed its old bed.

And now the little hook is all that is left of the old mighty scene of roaring river, sweeping headlong, and of the lands that surrounded it. Today, twenty miles of rolling sea roll between it and the city of New York, and they who go down to it must make a long trip of it by water.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Congress Should Not Force Two Territories to Accept Joint Statehood

AND ignorance which deals with anything several miles away from us died perhaps hardest of all. But its fate is appointed beforehand. The time always comes in human history when it is no longer convenient to be a fool about the given point.

The efforts of Senator Beveridge and a few other eastern politicians, to force New Mexico and Arizona into unwilling wedlock present probably the most astonishing case of chronic ignorance in the political history of this country. This disreputable movement is something like the Irishman's hen beflutterling the whole barnyard, though its head is left behind on the block—"It's did, but don't know enough to be sinsible av it." It is dead even though, through some incredible luck, its conspirators against history, justice and the American spirit should succeed in "solemnizing" the union—for the people of the territories would, at the first opportunity, break off the unholy alliance.

It seems incredible that even the Night-Blooming Serious of the Wabash should persist in this incomprehensible idiocy. It is perhaps still more astonishing that anyone in either of the territories concerned should be so timorous or so selfish as to make common cause with the enemy. It doesn't pay. It doesn't pay either party. If joint statehood were forced down the throats of the territories, Mr. Beveridge would be remembered in history as the most ignorant senator ever. Both territories could better afford to wait for statehood for fifty years than to accept so unrighteous and so unintelligent a compromise.

In New Mexico for some reason—doubtless the influence of dominant politicians—there seems less reluctance to this abhorrent union. But in Arizona popular opinion is almost a unit against.

In February, March and May, 1902, this magazine printed the fullest and the most convincing summary for statehood of the two territories independently that has ever been printed. It proved by American history and by the United States census the ignorance of the arguments which were advanced by the eastern politicians who had an ax to grind on the territories.

New Mexico and Arizona are bigger than New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina and the six New England states all in a lump. If in the east a man from Charleston, S. C., or Kennebunk, Me., had to go to Albany, N. Y., to get to the state capital—why, the humor of the proposition would appeal even to the east. And that isn't as bad as it would be if New Mexico and Arizona were joined into one state.

In the old Spanish days the two territories were one province of Spain. There were few people, and the need of political subdivision did not exist in the wilderness. But it is more than half a century since even our remote government was forced into having sense enough to divide this vast area, because it was far too big even for one territory. Rational people will not need to be reminded more than once that what is too big for one territory is too big for one state. Separate as they stand, New Mexico and Arizona would be fourth and fifth states in the union in size. Only Texas, California and Montana are bigger even than Arizona.

Out of the 45 states of the Union, 20 did not have as large a population when they became states as Arizona had five years ago. The growth in population and development in Arizona is far greater in proportion than in most of the eastern states—including Mr. Beveridge's Indiana. At the last census the per capita value of total farm products was higher in Arizona than in Ohio, was double the New York and four times the Massachusetts figure. The increase in value of farm products and of all farms in the whole union from 1890 to 1900 was only 28 and 32 per cent., respectively; in Arizona it was 160 per cent and 470 per cent. respectively. Arizona has more sheep than all New England. There are 20 states of the union that have not as many cattle. In per capita value of manufactured products at the last census Arizona is far ahead of Indiana. In lumber the two territories have about one-third more acreage than all six of the New England states together. Not one state in the union comes anywhere near Arizona in per cent. of increase in population in the decade from 1890 to 1900—and no state in the east has half its percentage. Indiana has about one-sixth of its percentage.

Kansas, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky, California, Arkansas, Oregon, Vermont, Georgia, Rhode Island, Missouri, Indiana and Alabama had smaller populations when they were admitted as states than Arizona had in 1900.

In the last 10 years up to 1900 Arizona gained more people than Kansas and Delaware put together. There are 10 states in the union whose actual gain in population was not as great—and in five years since Arizona has been going ahead faster than any of them.

Arizona was even in 1900 more densely populated than Illinois was at its admission; about equal to Ohio at admission; about twice as thickly populated as Oregon or California at admission.

Arizona produces about $10,000,000 a year from mining. She produces four and one-half times as much wheat as Maine. The number of her farms has multiplied by four in 10 years—while in New Hampshire the total number of farms in 30 years was only 25. In the decade from 1890 to 1900, also, Arizona built 545 miles of irrigation canals and increased its irrigated lands by 120,000 acres—multiplying their value sixfold.

There is no argument which any scholar of history or statistics would for a moment proffer in favor of joint statehood. The only reason why it is attempted to be perpetrated is selfish ignorance on one side and selfish timidity on the other. But common sense and reasonable courage are dominant everywhere. All the people of Arizona have to do is to stand fast on their historic, their political, their treaty and their American rights. They can better afford to wait a little to get the thing they want as they want it; and the country cannot afford to violate the will of what will presently be a sovereign state.

Meantime, to be perfectly frank with the tenderfoot country to which westerners owe certain tips in return for amusement rendered, it is only fair to record that the only parallel in American history for Mr. Beveridge's suggestion has been made by a California newspaper genius (imported)—to split the sovereign state of California across its equator, join southern California with Arizona, and call the hybrid "Calizona." The east has no monopoly.—Out West Magazine.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Dramatic News

HENRY W. SAVAGE'S COMIC OPERA "WOODLAND"

"Woodland," the most successful comic opera production of the past decade, will be an attraction at the Opera house on Tuesday evening.

This charming bird fantasy is the latest offering of that famous producer, Henry W. Savage. "Woodland" originally produced at the Tremont theatre, Boston, [illegible] and last spring [illegible] months [illegible] successful [illegible] weeks. Frank Pixley, the librettist, and Gustav Luders, the composer, were already well known as the joint authors of "The Prince of Pilsen" and "King Dodo," each of which musical plays were given to the public by Mr. Savage, and the verdict was promptly rendered by the Boston press and public alike, that "Woodland" quite surpassed in many particulars of attractiveness the previous works of these well known authors. This quaint bird-opera has since made a triumphant tour of the larger cities of the east, the middle west and the south and in every instance left nothing but the most pleasing impressions.

The costuming of "Woodland" is particularly beautiful and elaborate. Musical comedy has, in these days, evolved into something so gorgeous, that each production appears a little more costly than the last, but in "Woodland" it is safe to state that the limit of gorgeousness has been reached.

The songsters and funmakers who will be seen here include such well-known and popular comedians as Harry Bulger, as the "Blue Jay"; Louis [illegible] as [illegible]; [illegible] Beard as [illegible] (Rooster)"; Miss Helen Hale, the dainty little Wellesley college girl, who appears as "Cherie Wren," Louise Willis [illegible] Magda Dahl as "Miss Nightingale"; Ida [illegible] as "Mrs. [illegible]" [illegible] Morrison as the "Dove"; [illegible] Risky as "Lady Peacock," and Eva Fallon as "Le Sparrow."

The company comprises some fourscore people, all told, travels in a special train of seven cars, and carries a large orchestra. The chorus comprises a [illegible] of "blackbirds," "canaries," "peacocks," "doves" and robins [illegible] ride about among [illegible] foliage [illegible] for daintiness, beauty [illegible].

MISS CLAUDE ALBRIGHT.

Who Will Sing Siebel in "Faust" at the Opera House Tuesday Evening, January 30.

GOOD SOUTHERNERS IN NEW ENGLAND PLAY.

Just [illegible] three of the principal characters in one of the most typical and most successful of New England plays in recent years being played by southerners—and [illegible] downright, bred-in-the-bone southerners at that!

Yet that is just what they have in the presentation of that famous New England rural drama, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which will be seen at the Opera house next Friday evening. The best of it is that this peculiar combination has proved a most popular one in every way. They all fussed, and fumed a little—these three—when the manager said he wanted to engage them to play parts in a New England play. Their southern blood rebelled some—just a little. But as soon as they had seen another company play the piece, they fell so in love with the characters and appreciated how immaterial it was what locality the characters hailed from and where the players of them hailed from, and realized they were much the same sort of characters one would find in a rural community [illegible] that they forgot their sectional [illegible].

The artists in question are Miss Blanch Epley, who [illegible] "Huldy" Mason; [illegible] Marion Hutchinson, who plays the role of [illegible] Pegnam. It may be that the young ladies contemplated that there were two sections of the country famous for its beautiful girls, the south and the country towns of New England, and they could not decline the honor implied in playing them [illegible] these roles.

The only difficulty came [illegible] Misses Epley and Hutchinson concealing their [illegible] southern [illegible] sufficiently to pass in the matter of speech and New England girls. It was a struggle at first and [illegible] the stage [illegible] drop back into [illegible] of the south. Miss Hutchinson is a typical bluegrass girl raised in Tennessee, and would rather ride a horse than [illegible]. Miss Epley is a New Orleans girl [illegible] was raised on her father's sugar plantation. He was educated at the Harvard law school. Her great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolution. [illegible] she and her mother went to New York to live about four years ago and there she studied for the stage, making her first appearance about two years ago.

THE SAVAGE ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY

[illegible] years ago Mr. Henry W. Savage built a theatre in Boston and conceived the idea of presenting the standard operas in English at prices within the reach of all. [illegible] of artists and musicians he organized [illegible] English Grand Opera company, which has since become the most [illegible] American organization ever formed for presenting grand opera in the vernacular. It is this company that is coming to Colorado Springs on Tuesday, January 30th.

The corps of principals numbers over a score of prima donnas, tenors, baritones and basses. These together with the superb conservatory-bred chorus and complete grand opera orchestra of nearly fifty musicians, bring the entire [illegible] of the company up to 150 people. The staff of expert electricians and [illegible] necessary to operate the [illegible] effects for the elaborate scenic productions numbers over twenty alone.

Mr. Savage's grand opera enterprise this year is made up of the best material from his last season's "Parsifal" and English grand opera companies. The enormous success enjoyed during the extensive tours of these two superb organizations was a revelation to the musical world. Never before in the history of opera in America has such encouragement been extended to grand opera in English. A second season of "Parsifal" not being contemplated the two companies were combined and a transcontinental tour booked with engagements in over eighty cities. In spite of "Parsifal" Mr. Savage decided to make his long-promised production of Wagner's Nibelungen Ring. This entire work is too vast an undertaking for one season, and "The Valkyrie" was selected as the first step, leaving the remainder of the trilogy for subsequent seasons. The elaborate stage settings for "The Valkyrie" is only a small part of the entire equipment carried. There are also elaborate productions of Verdi's brilliantly tuneful "Rigoletto" and gorgeous "Aida," Wagner's majestic "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" with its familiar wedding march; Puccini's delicious operatic novelty "La Boheme" and Gounod's sonorous "Faust."

The performances will be given under the musical direction of Chevalier N. B. Emanuel and Elliott Schenck as conductors, and the casts will be arranged so as to give the favorite artists an opportunity to be heard in their best roles.

The performances here will be arranged as follows: "Tannhauser" will be given at the matinee, and "Faust" at the evening performance.

LEWIS MORRISON IN "FAUST"

Lewis Morrison himself will positively appear in "Faust" at the Opera house on Monday, January 29, in the part of Mephisto, supported by a strong company drawn from the best of the "legitimate" school. Lewis Morrison has [illegible] over five [illegible] twenty seasons of his performance [illegible] recognized by the best critics to be a flawless piece of acting which has gained him international fame. [illegible] of the new scenery, the stage [illegible] and the newly written [illegible] instrumental score will be welcome features, but the opportunity to witness Lewis Morrison's impersonation of Satan will prove the magnet which will draw strongest [illegible] of "Faust" at the Opera house, for this gifted [illegible] Mephisto this favored [illegible].

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

According to the preliminary figures given out by the director of the mint, the production of gold in the United States last year was [illegible] fine ounces, valued at [illegible]. This is a gain of about $6,000,000 in value over the output for the calendar year 1904. The gain comes largely [illegible] Alaska, while of the other large [illegible] California alone shows a reduction, which is attributable to the severe drought that limited hydraulic operations. Of the states and territories, twenty figure as gold producers. Colorado stands first, followed by California, Alaska, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Idaho and Oregon, no other state showing gold production valued at a million dollars. Twenty-[illegible] states are given as silver producers, Montana leading, with Colorado second, Utah third, Idaho fourth, Nevada fifth and Arizona sixth. No other state has an output of the white metal equal to a million fine ounces. The production of silver for the entire country was close to 39,000,000 fine ounces [illegible] times the production of gold, but measured by value, the yellow metal output was considerably more than twice that of silver. It is to be expected, if the price of silver continues [illegible] the market, that the production will be increased, although of [illegible] years the advance in silver mine production in the United States has not been great. In 1892, something over [illegible] fine ounces were mined here [illegible] nearly 57,700,000 fine ounces, a [illegible] the figures for 1905 are estimated at [illegible], which would be a gain of [illegible] a million and a quarter fine ounces [illegible] 1905 over 1904. The gold [illegible] from 1903 to 1904 increased by [illegible] and from 1904 to 1905, by $6,000,000. The largest amount of silver ever mined in this country in a single year was in 1892, 63,500,000 fine ounces, [illegible] only one other year of our history [illegible] was the output of our silver [illegible] excess of what is estimated for the last calendar year. With gold, the country never produced until 1905, 4,000,000 ounces in any calendar year. In this respect therefore, 1905 establishes a new record. Our production of gold this year is very nearly one-quarter of the total output of the gold mines of the world for 1904.—Boston Herald.

ALSO LACKING.

A gentleman and his wife, who are both near-sighted, went to Atlantic City not long since. When they came down to breakfast the wife picked up the menu card, but after a moment's effort pushed it over to her husband, exclaiming as she did so:

"You will have to choose for both of us, John; I have left my glasses upstairs."

He took the card and began to fumble in his pockets—vainly, it proved, for he had forgotten his also. Turning to the impassive and [illegible] darky behind his chair, he said:

"Will you please read it for us, waiter? We have both forgotten our glasses."

The waiter bowed and replied with a grin:

"Deed, Ah'd lak to 'blige yo', suh, but Ah ain't got no educashun neither!"

THREE "CATSKIN" EARLS.

Lord Derby is one of the so-called "catskin" earls. There are three of them in English peerage—namely, Lords Derby, Shrewsbury and Huntington—and they owe this designation to the fact that their earldoms were in existence prior to the sumptuary order issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century to the effect that ermine should be used instead of the catskins that had been employed until then for the bars of fur on the robes of peers which designate their grade in the nobility. The designation of "catskin earl" is, therefore, a title of honor, since it indicates the extreme antiquity of [illegible]. The present Lord Derby spent several years in Canada as governor-general of the Dominion.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

A CHURCH ON STILTS

Tower of Boston's Historic Old South Propped and Braced While a Subway Station is Built Beneath It—How Modern Enterprise Respects the Storied Past. The Famous Meeting House Now Used as a Museum. The Subway Station Part of an Addition to an Up-to-Date Street Railway System.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The digging and drilling and propping and buttressing that is now going on around Boston's historic Old South Meeting house in order that right under it an entrance to the Washington street subway, now in process of construction, may be [illegible] still keeping the venerable structure [illegible] of commercial improvements toward famous buildings.

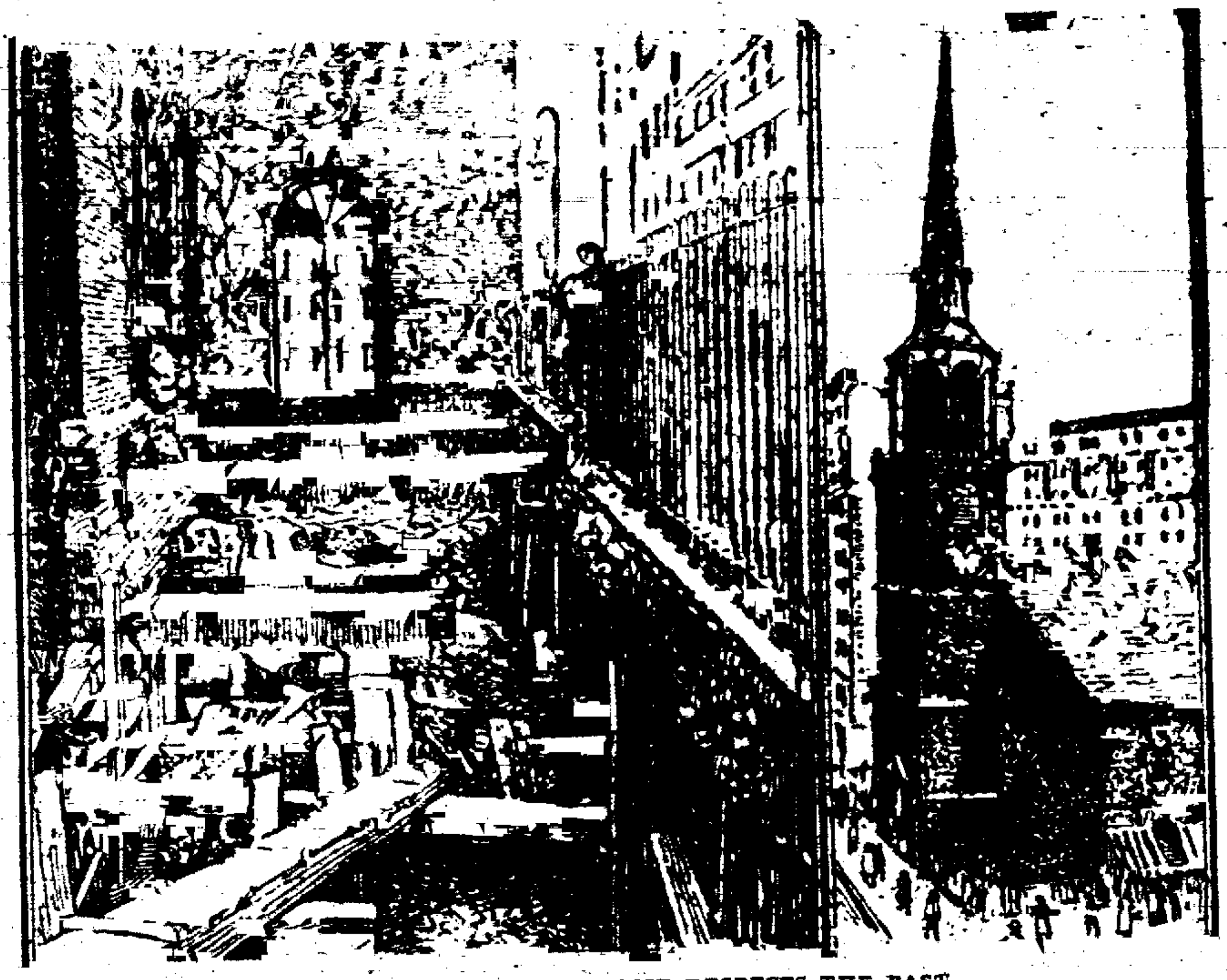
Less than twenty years ago, when the same building, which because of its tradition had come to be regarded as a national institution, was threatened with destruction, only the efforts of a limited number of persons specially interested in American history could save it from sharing the fate of many other important relics of the past. At that time James Freeman Clarke wrote regretfully of the disappearance of famous local features in these lines which now appear in autograph on the walls of the Old South:

Dear Paddock elms, my friends' archade,
Horse railroads brought you to your doom;
The City Fathers, too prosaic,
Destroyed you in your summer bloom.
I heard with grief improvement summon
Old Brattle church its square to flee,
I look in vain across the common:
The Hancock House no more I see.

All that is changing in Boston today. Landmarks with historic associations are treasured, and where once the horse railroad brought destruction, the present transportation system—which, with its carefully co-ordinated subways, tunnels, elevated structures and outgoing surface lines, has acquired a world-wide reputation for excellence—is in a measure one of the instruments of preservation. The station of the Elevated company under the old Massachusetts state house has given new security to the fine old example of colonial architecture and the great girders that are now being placed under the historic tower of the Old South in order that trafficking thousands may descend by way of it to the subway station will establish it more firmly, rendering it less liable than formerly to subsidence on the bed of clay which served the original builders as a foundation. Practically every station, in fact, at which the visitor to Boston may get on or off [illegible] Elevated trains has its historical outlook, from the Sullivan square terminal on Charlestown neck, the scene of the flight of the American troops from Bunker hill, to Dudley street, one of the outposts of Washington's encircling army.

Crowds for the last few weeks have been peering through the iron fence into the big hole constructed between the tower and the northwest corner of the meeting house. Never before in the memory of man has it been possible to see the well-mortared sub-structure which the old-time builders laid in the spring of 1729. Nor will the stones be visible for long, because a portion of the earth, now temporarily removed, is to be restored. Even the ancient ivy which for generations has graced the tower and front of the church will not have been injured. The roots of the plants have been carefully gathered into canvas bags with sufficiency of earth for their [illegible] winter months and they will presently be replaced in a bed of nourishing soil.

Perhaps nowhere on this continent [illegible] be a more marked contrast [illegible] than that between [illegible] of the historic meeting house and the white-tiled subway station beneath, with its thundering trains and hurrying crowds. The underground platform and apparatus constructed by the Boston Transit Commission in accordance with an agreement with the Boston Elevated company will represent the latest features of steel and concrete construction, suitable for a tunnel equipped with facilities for safe running of commodious trains. Meantime, in the church still reposes the historical museum, filled with relics recalling the most important scenes and personages of our earlier epochs.



HOW MODERN ENTERPRISE RESPECTS THE PAST.

Boston's Famous Old South Meeting House Under Which a Railway Station Is Being Constructed.

Above all, there are everywhere in it instances of the ending of the colonial era and the beginnings of the American republic, for since April 26, 1730, when the present building, constructed according to the best taste of the time and recalling Sir Christopher Wren's English efforts, was dedicated, it has been closely associated with stirring events. Here, for example, in October, 1746, at the rumor of the coming of D'Anville's fleet, Reverend Thomas Prince, the pastor, and a historic scholar of eminence, prayed for the Almighty's help so effectively that, as Longfellow has related, an answering tempest smote the hostile ships and wrecked them utterly. Within the high-roofed, oblong body of the meeting house, when Faneuil hall became too small for the town meeting of the ante revolutionary patriots, conventions of pith and moment were held. Beneath one of the arched windows James Otis acted as moderator in 1768, at a meeting called to compel Governor Bernard to remove from the harbor a war vessel stationed there for the purpose of enforcing the odious custom laws. Again an overflowing town meeting in March, 1770, right after the Boston Massacre, waited from morning into the night while Samuel Adams went back and forth to the state house until he prevailed upon Governor Hutchinson to yield and withdraw the regiments.

It was there, too, that on [illegible] 1773, 5,000 citizens gathered together and resolved that tea should not be landed, and on December 16, 1773, 7,000 citizens crowded the meeting house until long after candle light, listening to orations by Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Samuel Adams, while messenger after messenger went to get redress of the governor at Milton. When the loyalist dignitary finally refused, the warwhoop was raised about the doors of the church and a band of prominent citizens, disguised as painted savages, led the way to the harbor for the destruction of the offensive tea.

Another great town meeting that sat in the church on June 27, 1774, was worked upon by Tories, who sought to sway it in the interests of General Gage and the Boston port bill, thus rebuking the committee of correspondence [illegible] the [illegible] continental congress. The assembly lasted two days and ended in the triumph of the patriots and the sustaining of the committee. Otherwise the course of American history might have been very different. Here, once more, the memorial orations were delivered after the Boston massacre. Three months before General Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill he delivered his celebrated second oration, entering through the window at the rear of the pulpit, because the aisles and steps were filled with British soldiery and officers.

The pews and pulpit now on view in the church are later in construction than 1776, for the good reason that while the British occupied Boston, a riding school for his troops was established here by General Burgoyne, the pews and pulpit being torn away and broken up. When General Washington made his triumphal entry in March, 1776, he entered the building and looked down from the eastern gallery on a scene of desolation.

Since the revolution time has brought vicissitudes. The congregation which formerly worshipped in the Old South meeting house has moved to the New Old South church in a more fashionable district. The great fire of 1872 spared the historic structure, but for a long time funds were lacking for its support. When in 1876 commercialism threatened to tear it down altogether and erect an office building in its room all that was best in literary and artistic Boston rose in protest. The Old South fair, held to raise money for the preservation of the meeting house, is still remembered as one of the greatest social happenings of the New England metropolis in the nineteenth century. On the walls are still seen the autograph verses written for the occasion by Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Jean Ingelow, Aldrich and a score of other famous poets, and illustrated by the best artists whom America at that time claimed.

From further dangers the Old South is now well protected. Indeed with recent safeguarding the famous meeting house should be saved for many generations of the sight-seers to whom the historic associations of Boston are its great attraction. It has very lately been equipped with a system of [illegible] sprinklers as a protection against damage by fire. In particular the spire, which, being of wood, is the part most exposed to danger, has been thoroughly attended to. Up to within fifteen feet of the gilded vane have been installed the sprinklers, which in case of menace from flames, either in the structure below or among the neighboring buildings, will let down copious streams of an extinguishing fluid for the protection of all the sides of the spire and belfry.

Safeguarded thus above, the construction of the new supports beneath the tower and the Washington street side of the building in the interest of the Elevated company's rapid transit system, of which Bostonians are so proud, will give fresh sense of security to the association which has the building in care, and to the millions of Americans who regard the Old South as one of Uncle Sam's most priceless treasures.

SLEEP FOR VARIOUS AGES.

A large number of eminent British physicians and physiologists have made a public protest against the small amount of sleep allowed to boys at English secondary and higher schools. They declare that a minimum of nine hours of unbroken rest in summer and one and a half in winter is needed by the average boy of from 13 to 16, whereas investigation has shown that in the majority of schools the sleeping hours range from eight to eight and a half hours.

A great wrong, say these medical authorities, is inflicted on those boys, who leave school poorly equipped for the struggles of life, both in body and in mind. The trouble is due to insufficient realization of the scientific fact that children and young people require sleep not merely for the recuperation and maintenance of existing tissue, which is the case with adults, but also for the more important purposes of growth and development. Principals are anxious to get results, and parents generally assume that the former pay the necessary attention to questions of physical and mental vigor as well as to scholarship and moral habits. In consequence, a serious evil has been permitted to grow up.

It is interesting to note that the practice of the United States is relied on by the protesters to bring about the improvement desired. In America, they say, the proper amount of sleep is insisted on, and care is taken to prevent disturbance and noise on the part of seniors disposed to play tricks at the expense of the juniors.

The sleep question, as some commentators point out, is really much broader. At college, undergraduates are reproached for taking too many hours for rest, and the virtue of doing without sleep is exploited by thoughtless persons who forget that there are considerable individual differences of sleep requirement even among adults. We are told that this or that great man—Humboldt, Napoleon, Gladstone—managed to get along with four or five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, and imitation or emulation of these exemplars is regarded as a noble practice, if not a duty. The Saturday Review assails such "busybodies" with justifiable ferocity, and tells them that they are blatant nuisances. "A sleep," it goes on to say, "of eight or nine hours after a reasonable hard day's work, and a doze of an hour or so after waking in the morning, with, perhaps a cup of tea just before rising—it is this kind of thing that makes life pleasing and worthy."

Of course, our tory contemporary is referring to the "upper classes," but those who cannot have the extra doze and the cup of tea between can yet take to heart the observations regarding the need and the virtue of sufficient sleep and the folly of apologizing with a sense of shame for falling short of exalted standards.—Chicago Record-Herald.

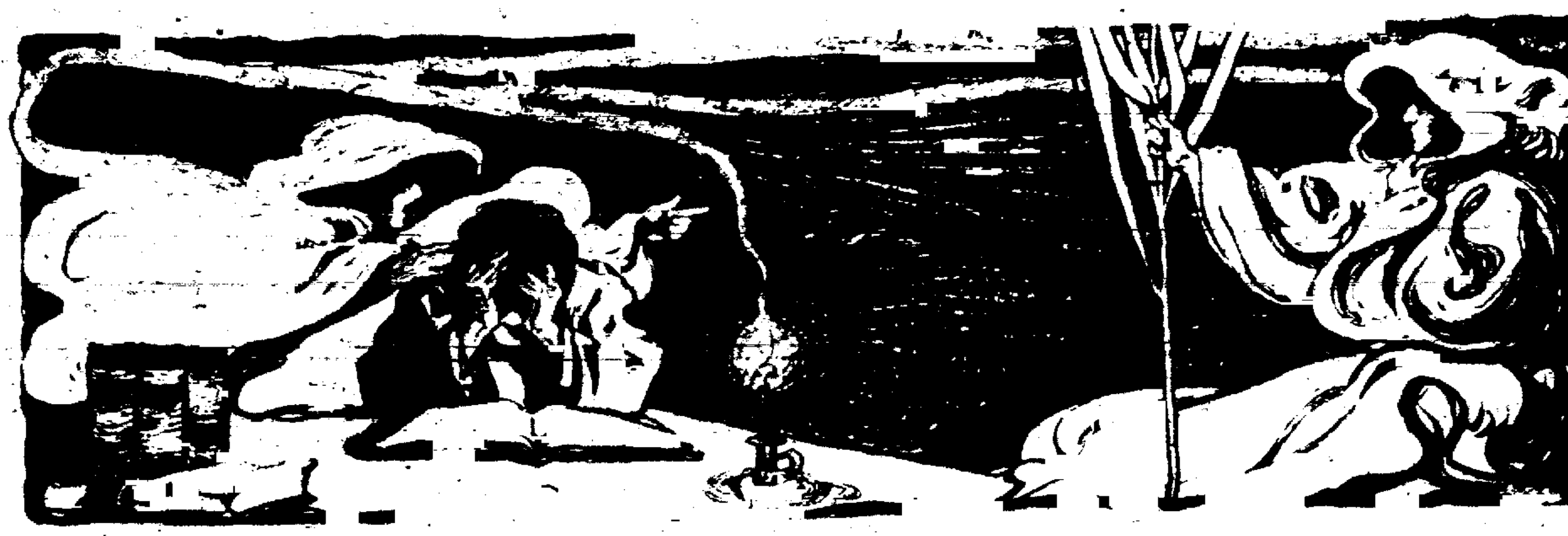
A [illegible]CIFUL SENATOR.

It's awfully sweet and nice of Senator Elkins of West Virginia to show the president and congress what they may do to regulate freight rates. Without him, or some other angel of peace, both the president and congress might have butted right square into Wall Street, and before the dear people realized what was coming to them, the whole world would have been treated to a show down as to which was the bigger man, your Uncle Sam or the Trust Clique. The latter has been strutting about the country with a chip on its shoulder for a year or two as if looking for trouble, and if the president, who recognizes the "[illegible]," could have selected the right spot for the "mix-up" while on one of his bear or lion hunts, we would have had the finish long ago. The people expect him to get them anyhow, even with Senator Elkins' warning and dozens of other senatorial drawbacks actively at work.

And so they expect him to disarm the trusts, the children of Wall Street, that are Russianizing our beloved country, the merciful senator and all he stands for to the contrary notwithstanding.—Farm Machinery.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Among the Men who Work with Hand or Brain



Should Employe Who Steals Be Given Another Chance?

By L. M. Blanchard.

"WHAT shall we do with this employe who has gone wrong?" It is [illegible] the heads of [illegible] establishments than the average [illegible] will believe readily. One man at the head of a business employing [illegible] has essayed to answer the question for his house.

[illegible] of the petty thefts [illegible] are traceable to the managers of departments and to the management generally. Failing to judge character and the environment of the individual as we should, we discover that the temptations of the place into which the individual is put [illegible]. He has taken money. Why did he take it? And how systematically [illegible]?

Then, from the management's point of view we raise the question, Why was that person put into that position? [illegible] have been responsible in more or less degree, and in this matter it devolves upon us to try to right the individual with himself and with [illegible].

Why One Became a Thief.

As illustrating the position of this management one story of a defalcation may be told. The young fellow was 22 years old, and married. His salary was just $12 a week and his position with the house at the time was in handling the incoming mail, opening that portion which contained inclosures of money. There was no particular strength in the man's face and bearing. With a keen looking over before he was assigned to his duty an experienced judge of human nature would not have put him where he would have had to handle money in such a manner as it came to his hands. But he went to the work and about the time that suspicions began to circulate against some one the young man went to the general manager with a full confession.

The story was that of a man, hardly more than a boy, who had married a woman scarcely more than a child, and the two of them, in the necessity of eating, dressing respectably, and maintaining themselves had found $12 a week an impossible income. But the young man had hopes of promotion and advance in salary, and on the strength of the hope he had taken small sums of money, keeping a strict tabulation of them, and willing at the time of his confession to repay the full amount if only given a little time.

The sum taken was under $100. It would have cost more to trace the amount through experts than $100 would have been worth. The young man had confessed, fully and without reserve, promising [illegible] might be in the future to make a restitution of the money. Every cent of [illegible] funds had gone to the [illegible]. Having an insufficient sum on which to live and facing wants and wishes of his young wife, he had become a thief [illegible].

Saved and Made Valuable.

The manager saw these things. He saw the responsibility of the house. To turn the young fellow out, disgraced, would be [illegible] him when he was culpable in the least degree. Could the house keep him, putting him where under pressure, if need be, he could earn enough for his needs?

It was four years ago that this [illegible] came in this form to the manager of a great business. To-day, using the words of the [illegible] house wouldn't stand for [illegible].

Not only was this young man saved to himself and to his house, but [illegible] twenty other persons [illegible] peculations have been given [illegible] consideration and are fixtures [illegible] removed from all temptations [illegible] serving better in other capacities than they could serve where money is. Five individuals out of a pay roll of 3,000 is not a large percentage of the working force, but to the manager of the business these five persons have been worth while to save and worth while to keep.

But against this group of twenty-some persons the records of the house read [illegible] all subordinate managers—"Before [illegible] ing John Smith, please [illegible] general manager." It is the echo of that dominant question, "What shall we do with this employe who has gone wrong?"

Problem Never Is Solved.

In this way considered from the position of the business man, the problem of the man who has gone wrong never is solved. When the unsentimental business man has considered the possible ignorant part which he has played in the fall of the man he is still handicapped in his amends. We will admit that the manager's negligence in placing up his man has brought the employe into a lasting shame, leaving a scarred conscience that may never heal. Yet it would be absurd to consider the man of business in an attempt at making moral restitution. It is a something done that cannot be undone. The victim has been a full party to it and the employer at most has been unfortunate in a hurried guess.

It is possible [illegible] for [illegible] general manager of [illegible] great business [illegible] the key [illegible] work [illegible] temptation [illegible].

Is "Another Chance" Folly?

[illegible] reasoning [illegible] his material [illegible].

[illegible]

Different Degrees of Theft.

[illegible] opportunities so unrestricted that [illegible] theft of [illegible] difference in [illegible] and responsibilities the [illegible] paying teller in a bank never [illegible] as the theft of $10 in [illegible].

[illegible] of the transgression is hard [illegible] thousands of years has not [illegible] It promises [illegible] and unpassable than [illegible]. The young man in business can [illegible] too soon.

> **That moral idler who never in his life accomplished an active good may be infinitely worse than the strenuous one who incidentally has done nearly everything that is bad.**
>
> **JOHN N. HOWLAND.**

Is City or Farm Job Best? Experience of Country Boy.

by John Connor.

WHERE shall the worker live—in the country or in the city?

This is an old and much asked and answered question. Naturally, all men wish to live where they have the best chances for pursuing wealth and happiness with prospects of success. Some argue that the country is the place for the worker. [illegible] can do the best and secure the most satisfaction out of life. Both statements are true, if one will only separate the different kinds of workers and assign them according to their trades or occupations. But neither one is true if by "workers" is meant the whole list of general wage earners, for what is salt for one is poison for another, and where a man in one vocation would be best off away from the city the man in the other can do his best only in the city.

Country Best for General Worker.

In view of my own experiences I must say that to me the country is the best place to live in. I have no trade or special knowledge of any kind to fit me for a high class position in the city; in fact, in the city I must take work at wages that give me a living and nothing more, and I must work harder to make this living in the city than in the country. When a young man or woman feels inclined to leave the country and come to the city I would advise him or her to do so—for a trial. They should not cut all ties in the country and come to the city determined to stay for good. Let them come and work for a few weeks; then at the end of this period they can tell whether or not the city is the place for them.

A good way in which to do this at little or no expense is to take advantage of the annual holiday demand for help in the big department stores of a city, and come in and work as a clerk or in some other easily secured position as "extra" until the rush is over. Six or eight weeks spent in the city in this manner ought to let any one know if he wants to stay or not.

Tries City, and Quits It.

In common with hundreds of other young men and women from the surrounding country I came to the city a year ago at the beginning of the Christmas rush, and worked through the first week in January. I did this as an experiment, to ascertain if possible whether removal to the city would be a profitable plan of action for me. I spent six weeks in the city, and at the end of them I went back to the country. I had enough of the city. The country for me forever after.

In the country I am a farmer's son and the farm is worth $10,000. I do most of the work on it as my father is old and does little but attend to the business management of the place. I work hard—harder than do many city workers, and, like other farmers' sons, I do not have much ready money for my own. It was this continual lack of ready money that prompted me to go to the city. I [illegible] that wages were good and work plenty in the city, and I must say that at that time I was foolish enough to think that I would be better off and have more fun on $12 a week in the city than working without regular wages as I was on the farm.

I came to the city and got work in the shipping department of a large store. My wages were $8 a week. My work began at 8:30 in the morning and under ordinary conditions ceased at 5:30, but during the holiday rush I worked often as late as midnight. Of course in this manner I saw the city from the most unfavorable side. I worked much harder and had less time for myself than if I had come at any other time of the year. But I was aware of this fact, and reasoned accordingly.

It was the money proposition that convinced me that the city was no place for a man of my lack of training and education. At $8 a week I could just manage to live, and I lived much poorer than I ever did in the country. Here is how the $8 went each [illegible]:

Room rent	$[illegible]
Carfare	.60
Breakfast and supper (meal ticket)	[illegible]
Luncheon	[illegible]
Laundry	.50
Total	$[illegible]

This left me the magnificent sum of [illegible] cents each week with which to get my hair cut, or buy a new tie, or squander carelessly of the [illegible]. And I had to wear clothes, too.

Hard to Get Living Wages.

If I made a success of my work I would be earning $[illegible] a week within six months. This would leave me $1.50 over and above the necessities of life. I figured up the number of weeks I would have to save if I should happen to want a new suit or overcoat, and I decided that such a position was not for me. By carefully computing the cost in the city of the necessaries and luxuries that I had enjoyed in the country I found that I could not afford to hold a city job for less than $15 a week. Even then I would be deprived of much that was mine in the country.

I tried to get a $15 job at once, but I found that most such jobs were filled. The best I was offered in any place was $10 a week as trucker in a freighthouse. Ten dollars a week wasn't enough for me, so long as there was a place for me on the farm. I investigated further, and found that the city was full of people who were willing to work for such wages. The competition even for these bare living wages was keen. So I came back to the farm. At less than $15 a week I would be worse off in the city. Of course if I could earn $20 to $25 it would be a different proposition. At that salary I could get much out of the city which is denied the country resident. But I can't make that, so the farm is the place for me.

Procrastination a Persian Virtue.

By Geo. Murray

PUNCTUALITY is one of the recognized principles [illegible] business methods and without it few men ever hope to achieve success. But there are parts of the world where punctuality is held of no account in the making of successful transactions, and among the Persians it absolutely is unknown.

According to Henry Savage Landor, who has spent much time studying business methods among these people, the Persian hates anything that savors of promptness. He is a dreamer, and although he cannot be called absolutely lazy, as he is usually absorbed in deep thought, still he seldom has little leisure for anything else. The returns for his work, however beneficent, are too small for his expectations.

In marked contrast is his abhorrence for punctuality. There is no country where time counts for less. He thinks nothing of making a business appointment for 10 o'clock and arriving [illegible] until [illegible] only to explain that he wished he might have come sooner, but it could not be helped, he has just finished his morning meal. However important the business transaction may be, he will not give it his attention until he is ready.

Persian the Champion Procrastinator.

It was only recently an Englishman called on a dealer to buy Persian rugs. The servant brought the word, and the merchant commanded him to tell the stranger to return in a few hours and he would see him. The word was brought back that the Englishman had to make a train within an hour. "Then let him go," said the dealer. "My meal is as important as his train."

The mañana of the Spaniard sinks into perfect insignificance when compared with the habits of the Persian. Punctuality is especially unknown when it comes to payment of debts. He must take time to reflect about everything, and will not be hurried. Three months to a creditor, or even six months, seem terribly short in his eyes. A period of twelve, eighteen, or twenty months suits him better, but he never is ready to pay unless placed under great pressure.

A Frenchman called on a Persian one day and asked him to pay a debt, but the indifferent debtor made answer: "I will pay you some time." "When is some time?" queried the impatient Frenchman. "Is it twelve months, eighteen, or two years?" "I don't know," answered the bland son of Iran. "I guess we had better say when I am ready."

Usually Pay Debts Some Time.

It must be said to their credit that they usually pay in the end, but they wonder why people should worry when they have so much time. It is quite beyond them to realize what difference it makes whether payments are made today, tomorrow, or a year from today. They look upon American haste as an acute form of lunacy and believe that our strenuous life is so foolish it is not worth consideration. As a cultured Persian recently told an ambitious young American, "I work a little, enjoy much and live long, while you work much and will die before you attain the fruits of your labor. We must take time to sleep and enjoy our food."

Business conducted in European and American fashion cannot prosper in Persia. It is hard to say whether this desire to simply act on impulse is due to temperament, [illegible], or climatic conditions. With conditions such as they are the economic development of production, distribution, and circulation are bound to be [illegible].

The currency is another difficulty that hinders the making of business success. Gold coin is a mere commodity, and is [illegible] used chiefly for presents and hoarding. Silver is not obtainable except in small quantities, and most of the imported silver comes from Great Britain.

Best as Money Lenders.

In spite of these obstacles most Persians earn a livelihood and often succeed. They are skilled craftsmen, showing wonderful ability for weaving and the working of metals, but they are seen at their best when making loans of money at high interest on ample security. They often get from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, sometimes 100 per cent, while 15 per cent is deemed a modest amount for small private loans.

Any One Who Knows Beans Can Get Money Raising Them

By Percy Taylor.

Raising Beans May Be Made a Pleasant and Profitable Business for Man Understanding Them

THERE must be something [illegible] the nature of beans at any rate most of [illegible] amateur or [illegible] can follow, as it is almost sure to lead to tangible results without much labor. From no other is an unskilled gardener likely to derive a [illegible] satisfaction as well as a temptation to raise this family. Practically he grows three crops in one, as if proper [illegible] are selected, the green pods when fresh gathered furnish a delicious dish, a little later the beans shelled just as they attain their full size, and an even greater luxury, while we all know how good they are when fully matured.

Probably beans in a dry form can be obtained at any grocer's for less than it would cost a grower on a small scale to raise them, though even then [illegible] the case with the [illegible] varieties [illegible] they deteriorate from the moment they are gathered, so the only way to really enjoy [illegible] stages of their growth is when transferred directly from the vine to the kettle.

Sure of Bountiful Crop.

One of the strongest inducements for an amateur to cultivate beans is that they are absolutely sure to yield a bountiful crop with little labor, no matter how inexperienced the grower may be, provided a few simple rules are complied with. If the seed is fertile and the time of sowing well chosen, the young plants spring up in a magic manner. In consequence raising them does away with the tiresome process of weeding, which has discouraged so many would-be gardeners whose first experiments have been made with other crops. The best way to sow them is in straight rows only just wide enough apart for a narrow rake to be drawn between them. This should be done almost daily for a couple of weeks after the rows are distinguishable, [illegible] weeds as to break the constantly forming crust, and keep the surface of the soil well pulverized. After that period the spreading foliage of the rapidly growing plants will cover the intervening space sufficiently to render further cultivation unnecessary and indeed, undesirable, for vigorous grower as the bean plant is, it is delicate, or resents much interference, especially in damp weather. For this reason raking between the rows is only permissible when the surface of the soil is reasonably dry and there is no dew or rain drops on the leaves.

Best Way to Plant Beans.

The easiest way to put the beans in the ground is with a hand planter, several cheap varieties of which are on the market. Any of these can be set so as to deposit three or four seeds at a time. In a small garden the dropper should be inserted at six inch intervals, and the plants thinned to two in a place as soon as the second leaves appear. On a larger plat, if thinning out is not deemed desirable, the distance apart should be doubled.

Most varieties of beans must force the whole seed through the ground in order to form the initial pair of leaves, so deep planting is injudicious, three inches on properly compacted soil is quite sufficient. Treated in this fashion a bed of beans will soon become a compact mass of foliage, from which it only will be necessary to pluck out any large weeds which may develop, leaving the task for a dry sunshiny day.

When it comes to gathering beans for any purpose it is waste of time to pick individual pods if varieties which mature evenly have been sown. The best way is to tear up sufficient of the row to furnish the requisite supply and pick off the pods at your leisure. When this is done prior to August the depleted row should be replanted immediately with some quickly maturing sort.

Great Range of Varieties.

As to the different varieties of dwarf beans, the botanical name of which is Phaseolus vulgaris, they are innumerable, but most of them are by no means [illegible] men's catalogues would lead one to believe. There are several essential qualities a bean must possess besides the main desideratum of a prolific yielder. From the housewife's standpoint it must furnish stringless and tender pods if she has to cook them green, and the beans must be easy to shell if they are to be used when fully formed. These are attributes hard to combine in a single variety. Wardell's wax comes as near filling the requirements as any I have tried. It is a comely bean of kidney shape, its color pure white with the exception of a purple eye. It matures early and its long pods are tender, but unfortunately there are few on a stalk. Still I think it preferable to either the green or golden Valentine, as both are hard to shell when dry, but Valentines come to hand so quickly that a few should be planted by those who desire green beans early, while they are probably the best sort for [illegible]. The dwarf [illegible] or wrens' egg, also has some good qualities, as the pods when young are tender and attractive, while the ripe beans are prettily marked, resembling, as their name denotes, the eggs of a wren. The vines have a tendency to droop, however, or in a wet season much of the crop is liable to damage, and in any case these beans are hard to shell when dry.

Though the above mentioned sorts are good in their place, nothing for a main crop to be used when shelled, either green or dry, can equal the golden drop, an improved variety of the yellow Swedish. This bean matures slowly and one of its most valuable attributes is that the leaves remain green and the plants maintain their vigor until the seed is fully ripe, so the pods are always carried well off the ground. In consequence few discolored beans are produced, so merely [illegible] can be handpicked from almost any other variety. When they attain their full size, which is satisfactorily large, the golden drops are cream white with the exception of a small violet eye. As they ripen they turn a rich golden yellow and when dry present an attractive appearance. The pods being tough and smooth they shell easily at any stage of their growth, an advantage which more than counterbalances the drawback of their being stringy when green. The shelled beans, either green or dry, have a fine flavor and require little cooking. This sort takes up a little more room than most other varieties, but pays for it well, as each plant produces from twenty to thirty-five pods containing on an average five beans of [illegible] size.

Flageolet [illegible] Crop.

[illegible] in value as a [illegible] bean comes the red kidney or flageolet, the seed of which is [illegible] than the golden drop, though not produced so abundantly. There are many other varieties which, owing to their [illegible] peculiar markings, it is interesting to grow, but for general utility I have found none which equal those I have already mentioned.

Passing on to running beans, a few of which at least any suburban gardener can find accommodation for, no variety is more useful or more ornamental than the scarlet runner, botanically known as Phaseolus multiflorus. For this climate, at any rate, it far surpasses any of the limas, as unlike most other members of the bean family its seed remains in the ground, sending forth a vigorous shoot which easily reaches the surface without incurring the risks to which young lima plants are exposed, owing to the seed being having to be forced upward to form the seed leaves. The scarlet runner has another advantage over the lima, as the green pods are not only edible but have a richer flavor and contain more oil than those of any other bean. So well is this fact known to English epicures that scarlet runners are far more popular with them than all other varieties put together. The above are not their only recommendations, either, for they are remarkably prolific, each vine producing a continuous crop from early summer until a killing frost puts an end to their usefulness.

Scarlet runners may be planted some four inches deep as early as mid April and as late as midsummer. The vines will grow to almost any height to which the necessary support is provided, the festoons of bright scarlet flowers they continuously produce being fully as ornamental as those of any other creeper. The blossoms are followed by bunches of pods so large and close growing that it is only the work of a few minutes to gather sufficient for a meal. If allowed to attain their full size, which is twice that of the lima, owing to their greater thickness, the beans themselves are unsurpassed in flavor when cooked green, and shell easily if the pods are properly selected, which it is easy to do by pinching them close to the stem; when, if they appear soft, the beans are fit to shell, while, should they feel hard, they are still available for cooking sliced up.

Grown to Immense Size.

When dry the beans are quite as good and quite as easily cooked as any other, although owing to their immense size they require considerable cooking. For some reason or other, probably because they have always been regarded rather as flowers than vegetables, many people in this country are averse to eating these beans, some even regarding them as poisonous. There are no grounds for this prejudice, as they have been used in England for centuries, though usually when sliced up green. This, however, does not prove they are not wholesome when matured, but simply that the English folks do not know how to use them to the best advantage. Native grown seed thrives well here, and any householder who has a fence or trellis to train them over can raise a more bounteous crop from a few runners than from a large bed of any other variety. They do best on soil well fertilized with thoroughly decomposed manure, as, for that matter, do all beans, as the popular idea that they will thrive on poor soil is a fallacy, due possibly to the old saying with regard to a worn out farm, describing it as too poor to raise beans.

British Refuse to Eat Beans.

Though beans, in the form we know them best, cut as wide a figure in the dietary of continental Europe as they do in our own [illegible] food in the British isles after passing the green stage. At the most cosmopolitan caravanseries in that country only do they appear on the bill of fare, except during the season when thus available. On the tables of the upper classes the bean, in its most seductive form, as a haricot, is seldom served and should you ask a workingman if he does not think beans would furnish him a cheap and nutritious diet, he probably would ask whether you took him for a horse. This counter question would seem a strange reply to an American farmer, as he is well aware that his horses will not touch the beans he raises, nor, indeed, will any domestic animal or even the omnivorous barn door fowl. The Englishman's answer is justified, however, as in his country is grown a species of bean, scientifically classed as Faba vulgaris, which is much relished by the equine race, but seldom eaten by their masters. [illegible] is entirely different from the beans we grow, as the pods are formed on a stiff stalk that under favorable conditions often attains a height of five feet. These horse beans frequently yield bountiful crops in England, but they are seen at their best along the Mediterranean littoral, especially in Egypt, whence they are exported in large quantities. I do not think they ever have been successfully in this country, however, for I have experimented with them in many different localities, and some years ago brought over a large quantity of seed for "Lucky" Baldwin, but even on his California ranch, where the climatic conditions are similar to those which prevail in their chosen habitat, Egypt, they proved a failure. This is unfortunate, as, fed in moderate quantities, horse beans are the best stimulant known for steeplechasers, hunters, and cavalry horses when called on to perform strenuous tasks.

Another variety of the Faba species, commonly known as the "broad bean," also is a failure in this country. It yields well in England, where it is practically the only shelled bean in general use for human food. There they are always eaten ere they ripen, but on the continent large quantities are consumed when dry, especially in Italy, where they form a staple article of diet, so much so, indeed, that large quantities are imported to supply the wants of Italian colonists in this country.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE EL PASO CLUB BALL

THE CROWNING SOCIAL EVENT OF MIDWINTER

Social Calendar for the Week

Monday.

Sewing club, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, [illegible] North Tejon street.

Tuesday.

Imperial Dancing club, Alamo Assembly room.

B. H. C. Card club, Mrs. Herbert Strang, Boulder court.

"A Night at Home With Robert Burns," 8 p. m., Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

Wednesday.

Luncheon, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, 88 North [illegible] avenue, in honor of Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg.

Fortnightly club, Mrs. George W. [illegible], [illegible] North Weber street.

Thursday.

Lecture, [illegible] "Peaks, Pass and Plain," Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Perkins hall.

Friday.

Evening card party in honor of husbands, B. H. C. Card club, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Bradfield, 18 East Kiowa street.

Ladies' West Side card club, Mrs. James R. Greeley(?).

S. S. club, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] street.

To insure insertion all contributions intended for the society department of the Sunday edition of the Gazette should reach the editor, Mrs. [illegible] Adams, 30 East Boulder street, telephone [illegible], or the Gazette office [illegible], not later than Friday.

NEXT in importance upon the social calendar is the annual ball of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club to be given on the night of Friday, February 16, in the club house at Broadmoor. The social functions of the organization are always in excellent taste, while not quite as formal as those of the El Paso club.

The club house is most cosy and convenient for the entertainments given there since the extensive improvements completed last year, and the ball is eagerly anticipated. Already several dinner parties have been planned to precede the ball, and the week of St. Valentine promises to be quite a gay one.

An elegant function of the past week was the buffet luncheon of Mrs. Frank F. Castello, 632 North Nevada avenue, given on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The beautiful green-tinted drawing room was simply, yet handsomely, decorated with a huge cut glass vase filled with perfect long-stemmed American Beauty roses.

The guests were seated at small tables overlaid with drawnwork pieces, each one being given a flower to correspond with the decorations, thus designating places. In the dining room were red Richmond roses; in the music room, pink carnations, and in the library, white carnations, the general effect being a thoroughly artistic one.

Among the guests invited were Mrs. Evart W. Adams, Mrs. Louis G. Brown, Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers, Mrs. Edward Boss, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. [illegible]worth, Mrs. Thomas Craig, Miss Florence Craig, Miss Comstock, Mrs. Fred Crabtree, Miss Clarke, Mrs. George Fowler, Mrs. Frank L. Dennis, Mrs. Ewing Eaches, Mrs. Edward M. De La Vergne, Mrs. Farnsworth, Miss Gates, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. William T. Ganss, Mrs. C. C. Hemming, Miss Mary Hemming, Mrs. Charles A. Holder, Mrs. John L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hoagland, Mrs. Charles Lansing, Miss Abbie Lansing, Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. William Masi, Mrs. Willard S. Nichols, Miss Louie Nichols, Mrs. William O'Brien, Mrs. James T. Patterson, Mrs. Horace F. Pastorius, Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius, Mrs. John B. Robinson, Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, Mrs. W. Howard Swan, Mrs. William C. Sturgis, Mrs. Swen A. Swenson, Mrs. Edward C. Van Diest, Mrs. A. S. Littlefield, Mrs. Thomas K. Urdahl, Mrs. Thos. Moore, Miss Marion Moore, Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Mrs. Nicholas Van den Arend.

To meet her guest, Miss Alice McHarg, also the Misses Lydia and Lucia Thatcher, all of Pueblo, Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg, 812 North Cascade avenue, gave a lovely five o'clock tea on Thursday afternoon.

The drawing room was handsomely decorated with potted azaleas in shades of pink, and on the electroliers were artistic shades to match. Enchantress carnations mingled with asparagus plumosa, formed the floral plateau on the table in the dining room, and filled the vases alternating with the pink shaded candles surrounding the centerpiece.

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. Frederick E. Robinson and Mrs. Fred Crabtree assisted Mrs. Marbourg in entertaining her guests, among whom were the Misses Palmer, the Misses Anderson, Miss Bessie Curtis, Miss Carolyn Lunt, Miss Dore DeWitt, Miss Lansing, the Misses Harter, the Misses Heizer, Miss Mary Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. Ode, Messrs. Dunbar and Alfred Carpenter, Mr. Ted Robinson, Dr. [illegible], Mr. Thomas MacLaren, Mr. Sperry, Mr. William F. Richards and others.

The annual luncheon of the College Women's club took place yesterday in the private dining room at the Antlers at 1:15 p. m. The place cards were prettily hand-painted in poinsettias and the guests were grouped at small tables seating four each. The rooms were darkened and illuminated by candles and electricity.

Those participating were Miss Ely, Miss Dodge, Miss Taylor, Miss Carey, Miss Hayden, Miss Denis, Miss Langley, Miss Beauchamp, Miss Schulz, Miss Gilnllan, Miss Upton, Miss Gashwiler, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Matilda McAllister, Miss Mary McAllister, Miss Lewis, Miss Dora Jones, Miss Johnson, Miss Sater, Miss Leadigh, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Dubach.

A Mozart program will be given tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in Perkins hall, the event being one of the regular meetings of the organization. The program will include the following numbers:

Sonata [illegible] Jupiter [illegible] Mr. Moore, Miss [illegible] second piano, Mrs. [illegible]

Aria [illegible] Re Pastore [illegible] Mrs. Schlomridge(?)

Violin and Piano Sonata [illegible] Miss [illegible], Mrs. Hemus

Aria [illegible] Le Nozze di Figaro [illegible] Mrs. Schlomridge(?)

Concerto in D Minor [illegible] Mrs. Hemus, Orchestral part, second piano, Mr. Moore

A notable event of last evening was the annual meeting of the El Paso County Bar association held at the Antlers. An election of officers took place in the [illegible] parlors at [illegible] and dinner was served at 7:45 o'clock in the private dining rooms.

Several prominent lawyers from Denver, Pueblo and other cities were honor guests and took part in the after-dinner program. The principal address, subject "Private Corporations," was delivered by Judge Moses Hallett of Denver.

The joint lecture of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg on "Panoramic Colorado," to be given Thursday evening, January 25, in Perkins hall, has awakened the interest of Colorado Springs society people. Mr. McClurg has presented before this community a stereopticon lecture of the Pike's Peak region, "Peak, Pass and Plain," and Mrs. McClurg has delivered lectures here on archaeological and literary topics,—but this is the first opportunity of hearing, locally, "Panoramic Colorado, the story of the Centennial state told in color and form," a "delightful pilgrimage" as it has been termed by the Austin (Texas) Statesman.

The lecture will be varied by musical interludes, voice, piano, organ and violin,—rendered by Miss Comstock, Professor Pearson, Mr. Moore and Mr. McClurg.

The Social Board

Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker entertained a party at dinner Friday evening, who were afterwards in attendance at the El Paso club ball. The decorations were in red and carnations were the flowers used.

Included at the table were Miss Jessie Lennox, Miss Frances Masi, Mrs. L. M. Kyle, Miss Zettie Tucker, Dr. Oman Gillette, Mr. Will Lockhart, Mr. C. W. Devis and Mr. Loring Lennox.

Previous to the El Paso club ball, Mrs. Horace G. Lunt entertained quite a large party of young people at dinner in her North Cascade avenue home. Red carnations were the floral garniture.

Mrs. Frank Avery, 1205 North Cascade avenue, entertained at dinner Friday evening to meet Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, who were in the city to attend the El Paso club ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich gave one of the enjoyable dinner parties Friday evening, previous to the El Paso club ball. The decorations were of white snapdragons and asparagus plumosa.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Mead of Denver, Mrs. James B. Hendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Swen A. Swenson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Adams Holder, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taylor and Mr. Fred Sherwin.

Mrs. Herman H. Hettler entertained Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Hobbs and Miss Edna Johnson of Chicago, at dinner in the private dining room at the Antlers previous to the El Paso club ball.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur C. H. Friedmann had as dinner guests before the El Paso club ball, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Miss M. G. Cameron of Ottawa, Canada, and Mr. Newman George Hall.

Jonquils and stephia combined in the pretty decorations seen at the pretty luncheon given Friday at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club by Miss Aggie Lansing, in honor of Misses Lydia and Lucia Thatcher and Miss Alice McHarg, all of Pueblo.

Mrs. Clarence Edsall charmingly chaperoned the party and the other guests were Miss Anderson, Miss Laura Anderson, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Kathleen Lawrence and Miss Dore Hewitt.

Mrs. Frederick E. Robinson entertained informally at dinner last Tuesday evening at her residence on East Platte avenue. Covers were laid for 12.

Mr. and Mrs. William Masi entertained at dinner Thursday evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. George L. Shuman of Denver. Others included at table were Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wright, Mrs. Kyle and Miss Masi.

During their engagement in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hanford were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson. Mr. Hanford and Mr. Wilson were formerly residents of Washington, D. C. and are warm personal friends.

Last Friday Mrs. W. Carey Allen, [illegible] North Weber street, entertained informally at luncheon as a farewell compliment to her niece Miss Helen Stark, of Penn Yan, New York, who has been a guest of Dr. Allen and family for some months.

The remainder of the guests were Mrs. John Hillhouse, Mrs. Oscar Hillhouse, Mrs. P. O. Hanford, Mrs. E. F. McKay and Miss Elizabeth Lane.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Hill delightfully entertained the teachers of the Garfield school in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Hill. At 6 o'clock a delicious six-course dinner was served in their home, [illegible] North Wahsatch avenue.

Those participating were Misses Cary, Chamberlain, Draper, Shannon, Simpkins, Brown, Loper, Morse, Elliott, Moore, Flansburg, Little, Riggs, McCall, Andrews, Mesdames Atchison, Conrad, Ashton and Rouse.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bingham, 16[illegible] Washington avenue, entertained a few friends at dinner Sunday evening in a very pleasant manner. Included were Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Palgreve and Mr. Rueben Baxter.

Mrs. James Renwick McKinnie, Mrs. Richard Aitken and Mrs. Andrew Drummond Aitken have issued about 250 invitations for a reception to be held Thursday afternoon next, from 4 until 6 o'clock, at the McKinnie residence, 1106 North Weber street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Heath, 1505 North Tejon street, gave a delightful dinner party Wednesday evening, the guests being Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Stough, Dr. and Mrs. W. Carey Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Eldredge, Captain and Mrs. Seth Baker, Mrs. William A. Anderson, Mrs. H. A. Brown.

The artistic decorations were in the Christmas colors, red and green, and on the place cards were original drawings by Howard Heath, the talented Chicago artist.

Mrs. Robert Kerr, 1815 North Tejon street, entertained informally at dinner Thursday evening, her guests being Mrs. William W. Williamson, Mrs. William W. Price, Mrs. Jasper N. Beaty and Mrs. Francis W. Goddard.

THE annual ball of the El Paso club given Friday evening in the spacious club house was one of the [illegible] in its history. The decorations were particularly unique and beautiful, being largely carried out with wild smilax, artificial [illegible] lavender and white satin ribbons.

All the ceilings were canopied with the smilax and wisteria interspersed with [illegible] and gilded cages of warbling canaries. In many odd corners of the rooms gleamed crystal globes containing gold fishes. The large bay window in the reading room was latticed with smilax interspersed with tiny colored lights, and within, Fink's orchestra [illegible] enchanting music for the dancers. The mantel was banked with potted ferns and white carnations, [illegible] globed [illegible] lights.

In the reception hall the mantel was a mass of pink [illegible] and [illegible] of Boston ferns and [illegible] carnations [illegible] into the decorative scheme. The [illegible] in the ladies' [illegible] ners, latticed with smilax and wisteria and illuminated with [illegible] lights.

The billiard room in the second story was profusely decorated with the smilax, potted tropical plants and white carnations. Larger carnations predominated in one dining room, another [illegible] chosen for that particular room. The decorations were under the supervision of Mr. Hayden of the Colorado Springs Floral company.

After midnight an elaborate Dutch supper was served buffet style. Then dancing was resumed and continued until the early morning. As violet was so largely the color note, the ladies invited to receive were each presented with luxuriant bunches of the fragrant blossoms, which they carried. Included were Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. George Rex Buckman, Mrs. Henry Hine, Mrs. Horace G. Lunt, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell.

The toilets were noticably rich and elegant, many of them being imported or after the very latest models from the centers of fashion. Among them were the following:

A.

Adams, Mrs. Evart W.—White crepe de chine, pearl passementerie and collar.
Ahlers, Mrs. L. A. E.—Blue polka-dotted Louisine, bands of cream lace and Dresden embroidery.
Aldrich, Mrs. Sherwood—White crepe de chine, Duchesse and rose point bertha caught with forget-me-nots.
Allen, Mrs. William R.—Black chiffon lace over taffeta, pearls.
Anderson, Miss Laura—White silk mull and lace, profusely trimmed in small artificial pink roses.
Anderson, Miss Margaret—Blue point de esprit over taffeta, tiny ruchings of ribbon, satin girdle.
Avery, Mrs. Frank—Pale blue panne velvet, en princesse, white tulle puffed sleeves, pale pink roses on corsage.

B.

Ballou, Mrs. Kingsley—White valenciennes lace, rubies and pearls, coronet of natural pink roses.
Bartlett, Mrs. Sidney R.—Cream liberty satin, Irish point lace, violets.
Brewster, Mrs. Benjamin—Black satin striped gauze over taffeta, pearl necklace.
Buckman, Mrs. George Rex—White figured Brussells net, real Irish lace and insertion; pearls.
Burns, Mrs. James F.—Imported gown of cream lace, elaborately garnitured with pale blue chiffon roses; diamonds and pearls.

C.

Campbell, Miss Grace—Lavender crepe de chine imported gown, Brussells lace bertha; pearls.
Campbell, Miss Vina—White Brussells net and valenciennes lace; diamonds.
Campbell, Mrs. William A.—Black crepon over white taffeta, black lace garniture.
Chisholm, Mrs. Duncan—Black crepe de chine and cut jet.
Clements, Miss Blanche—Pink silk and chiffon; pearls.
Connell, Mrs. J. Arthur—Lavender panne velvet and net, iridescent passementerie, corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley.
Couturie, Miss, New Orleans—White escurial lace over pink taffeta; pearls.
Crabtree, Mrs. Fred—White chiffon cloth, silk applique.
Curtis, Miss Bessie—White net, spangled in silver, cloth of silver girdle.
Curtis, Miss, Omaha—Pink net, embroidered in large flowers.

D.

Dunn, Mrs. William McKee, Washington, D. C.—Black sulpule lace and velvet, combined with white tulle, Venetian lace collar, diamonds.
Dunning, Mrs. William S.—White [illegible]curial lace, Irish point bertha, pearls.

E.

Edsall, Mrs. Clarence—Pink taffeta with overdress of pink net, half wreath of pink roses.
Elliott, Mrs. John W.—Pearl satin brocade, Irish point lace, diamonds.
Elliott, Miss—Shirred [illegible] de soie, point lace, pearls.
Estill, Mrs. Forest—White panne satin, point lace and gold leaves on corsage.
Eyre, Miss—White satin shirred chiffon, blue silk girdle, necklace of amethysts and pearls.

F.

Fenton, Miss Katherine—White Paris mull, gold necklace.
Fickes, Miss Helen—Blue silk mull, yoke of blue chiffon and [illegible] passementerie; violets.
Field, Mrs. H. M.—Black chiffon and cut jet.
Frey, Miss Rose—Flowered silk mull over pink silk; Alencon point bertha.
Friedmann, Mrs. Arthur H. C.—White cross-carrington lace robe, diamonds and pearls.

G.

Gardiner, Mrs. Charles Fox—Gray lace over gray taffeta, knots of pink panne velvet, pearls.
Gates, Miss Helen—Pink satin with chiffon overdress; real lace garniture.
Giddings, Mrs. Ralph—Pale pink silk tissue and chiffon; Irish point lace.
Goddard, Mrs. Francis W.—Worth gown of black chiffon cloth appliqued with insets of embroidery and lace, black chantilly bertha, [illegible] of pearls and rubies, pearl [illegible].

H.

Harrison, Mrs. Joseph—Empire gown of white chiffon and Chantilly lace, rope of pearls.
Haskins, Mrs. J. Dawson—Blue point de esprit over blue liberty satin; pearls.
Hayden, Mrs. Henry B.—White French mull and valenciennes lace [illegible].
Hayes, Mrs. J. Adolph—White panne satin and chiffon, rose point lace collar and ornaments.
Hayes, Miss Lucy—White Brussells net and chiffon, point lace bertha; pink roses.
Hemenway, Miss—White chiffon and silk, pink roses.
Hettler, Mrs. Herman H., Chicago—White valenciennes lace, en princesse, antique necklace of gold and pearls.
Hill, Mrs. Crawford, Denver—Black Lyons velvet, en princesse, corsage outlined with white tulle; diamond coronet.
Hine, Mrs. Henry—Cream panne satin and silk mull; violets.
Holt, Mrs. William C.—White Paris mull, Duchesse lace.
Hobbs, Mrs. Francis J.—White Chantilly lace and chiffon.
Holder, Mrs. Charles Adams—French gray crepe de chine; lace and violets.

J.

Jarreins, Mrs. W. G., Chicago—Blue crepe de chine, Honiton point lace yoke; Jacqueminot roses.
Johnson, Miss Edna, Chicago—Black flowered Brussells net over taffeta; cut jet.

K.

Kyle, Mrs. L. M.—Black panne velvet, en princesse, point lace, violets.

L.

Lawrence, Miss Kathleen—White peau de soie, pearls; violets.
Leonard, Mrs. W. H.—Black velvet, en princesse; cut jet, antique necklace.
Lockhart, Mrs. James A.—Black crepe de chine; cut jet; violets.
Lunt, Mrs. Horace G.—Silver gray satin brocade, rose point lace, diamonds.
Lunt, Miss—White point de esprit over taffeta, dull gold ornaments.

M.

Marbourg, Mrs. Edgar M.—Black silk tissue and chiffon, cut jet garniture; diamonds.
Masi, Miss—Hand-embroidered white silk mull over pink taffeta; violets.
Mayhew, Mrs. David P.—White crepe de chine, Irish point lace.
McHarg, Miss Alice, Pueblo—Dresden flowered net over pink taffeta; pink roses.
Mead, Mrs. Edgar T.—White valenciennes lace, garnitured with a profusion of pink roses.
Moore, Miss Anna—Blue silk mull, passementerie and jeweled yoke.
Moore, Mrs. Thomas—Black Spanish lace over white taffeta.

N.

Neeper, Mrs. Edward R.—Pink flowered foulard, valenciennes lace.

O.

O'Brien, Mrs. William—Blue panne satin, violet panne girdle, Duchesse and point lace bertha; violets.

P.

Palmer, Miss—White lace robe, chiffon ruchings; moonstone necklace.
Palmer, Miss Marjorie—Pink satin, rose and Duchesse lace, bertha; turquoise ornaments.
Pastorius, Mrs. Francis D.—White satin and applique point lace.
Perkins, Mrs. Arthur—Black Japanese crepe, en princesse; velvet applique.
Price, Mrs. William W.—Pink silk and chiffon; diamonds.

R.

Richards, Mrs. John R.—White Irish lace, en princesse; turquoise and pearl applique.
Robinson, Mrs. Frederick E.—White Chantilly lace robe, bertha of ropes of pearls; pearl collar.
Rollo, Mrs. Louis, Denver—Hand-embroidered white chiffon; diamonds; violets.

S.

Sawyer, Mrs. Edwin A.—White silk mull and valenciennes lace.
Sawyer, Miss—White net and real valenciennes lace, violets.
Schuler, Miss, Raton, N. M.—White silk mull over pink taffeta, pink [illegible].
Sheafor, Miss Harriet—White silk mull and lace, corsage edged with tiny pink roses and foliage.
Shove, Mrs. Eugene P.—Black panne velvet, point lace; diamonds.
Shuman, Mrs. George L., Denver—White chiffon cloth, point lace, diamonds; violets.
Soutter, Mrs. M.—Pale blue crepe de chine, jeweled lace yoke, pink velvet roses, pearls.
Sunderlin, Mrs. E. A.—White chiffon over taffeta, Duchesse lace bertha; diamonds, violets.

T.

Taylor, Mrs. Frederick P.—Pink panne satin and embroidered chiffon; pink roses.
Taylor, Mrs. Morgan—Black crepe de chine, chiffon ruchings; diamonds.
Thatcher, Miss Lucia—Pale pink liberty satin, shirred Empire gown, pink roses.
Thatcher, Miss Lydia—Pale blue liberty satin, shirred Empire gown, violets.
Thatcher, Mrs. Mahlon D., Pueblo—White crepe de chine, bodice of allover rose point and Duchesse lace, pearl and emerald collar.
Thayer, Mrs. Harry S.—White Brussells embroidered net over green silk.
Tootle, Miss Hazel, St. Joseph, Mo.—Imported white lace gown over pink satin, pearls.

V.

Van Diest, Mrs. E. C.—White crepe de chine, shirred, point lace.

W.

Weir, Mrs. R. D.—Blue and white striped silk, lace medallions.
Willett, Miss Keta—Blue satin and pompadour lace, necklace of pearls.
Wilbur, Mrs. M. H.—Pale green brocade and valenciennes lace, sea shell applique, diamonds.
Wilcox, Mrs. Orlando B.—Black velvet and chiffon, Flemish point lace, violets.

Y.

Young, Miss Gwendolen—Iridescent net over pink silk, steel passementerie, violets.

Those invited to be guests of the club were—Colorado Springs—The Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. L. E. Curtis, Miss Curtis, Miss Sylvia Barbani, Mr. J. W. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Ballou, Miss Minnie G. Cameron, Prof. and Mrs. Fred Cajori, Miss Lavina Campbell, the Misses Clemmons, Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain, Mrs. John Tyrrill Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. McK. Ferriday, Mr. and Mrs. Evart W. Adams, J. W. Ady, Prof. and Mrs. L. A. E. Ahlers, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allen, Mrs. Frank Avery, Misses Margaret and Laura Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Helen Gauss, Mr. Theo. W. Gauss, Miss Carita Curtis, Miss Florence Craig, Mrs. H. L. Davidson, Dr. W. A. De Berry, Miss DeWitt, Mrs. and Miss DeCoursey, Miss Dorsey, Miss Dickerman, Mrs. H. P. Farnsworth, Mrs. Field, Miss Tucker, Miss Katherine Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. Estill, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Miss A. C. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Miss Frey, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Finkbiner, Miss Helen Fickes, Mr. E. L. Kernochan, Dr. Gillette, Mr. S. J. Giles, the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Prof. and Mrs. M. C. Gile, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Giddings, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Mayhew, Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Tucker, Mrs. Hettler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Mrs. James B. Hendrick, Miss Hemenway, Prof. and Mrs. E. C. Hills, Prof. and Mrs. Edward Hale, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Townsend, Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Richards, Mrs. Hazelhurst, William C. Hitt, John Inglis, Miss Johnson, Mrs. L. M. Kyle, Mr. Keeler, Miss Lawrence, Miss Jessie Lennox, Mr. Loring Lennox, Dr. P. M. Lennox, Miss Lansing, Mrs. George H. Paine, Mrs. W. H. Leonard, Prof. and Mrs. F. M. Loud, Miss Lunt, Mr. Robert Livermore, Dr. L. H. McKinnie, Mrs. James H. McMillan, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Marbourg, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Miss Masi, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Moore, Mrs. Matthew, Mr. Howard Moore, Miss Anna Moore, Prof. and Mrs. Atherton Noyes, Rev. and Mrs. Manley O. Ormes, Prof. and Mrs. E. S. Parsons, C. Sharpless Pastorius, the Misses Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Rupp, Dr. E. A. Ritter, Miss Sawyer, M. E. A. Swenson, Mrs. Townsend Scudder, Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Sturgis, Mrs. M. Soutter, Prof. and Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Prof. and Mrs. William Strieby, Miss Harriet Sheafor, Mr. C. L. Shallenberger, Mr. Charles S. Sperry, Mrs. M. S. Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thayer, Mr. George Timmins, Miss Tootles, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas K. Urdahl, Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Work, Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. G. Gladstone Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Wandell, Miss Young, Mr. George Young, Mr. Howard Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Peck.

Denver—Mr. and Mrs. George Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mrs. H. I. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Shuman, Mr. and Mrs. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill, Mr. J. Deming Perkins, Mr. Cummins Radcliff, G. M. Willcox, Mr. Robert Livermore, Mr. Robert Law, Mr. Fred W. Lomax.

Pueblo—Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Misses Lydia and Lucia Thatcher, Miss Alice McHarg.

Aspen—Mr. George N. Hall.

Maxwell City, N. M.—Mr. W. Ruston.

Engaged—Married

The numerous friends of Miss Pearl Cummings and Mr. William C. Prescott are receiving a surprise in the form of an announcement of their marriage last Thanksgiving. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James C. Rawlings in the parsonage of the First Methodist church, South, at noon upon that day, not even the relatives of the young people being in the secret.

Mrs. Prescott is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cummings, 822 North Wahsatch avenue, and was born and reared in this city. She is an accomplished musician and is favorably known in local musical circles.

Mr. Prescott, who has been in Colorado Springs for some time, is associated in the brokerage business with Messrs. W. W. Price and W. S. Boynton. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will reside in this city and will be at home after May 1.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Edward Heizer, son of Mr. and Mrs. David N. Heizer, of this city, and Miss Dorothy Quincy Wendell will take place on the evening of St. Valentine's day, February 14, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wendell, at Wayne, [illegible] suburb of Philadelphia.

The event will be a brilliant affair. Miss Frances Heizer, sister of the groom, will be one of the six bridesmaids, and Miss Sara Jackson of this city, one of Miss Wendell's most intimate friends, will be the maid of honor.

Miss Heizer left Thursday night for Chicago, where she will visit friends before going on to Pennsylvania. Miss Jackson, who was prevented from accompanying Miss Heizer, hopes to leave for the east tomorrow.

Miss Edith May Caldwell became the bride of Mr. Edwin Earl Kibby, of Denver, last Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lillie York Caldwell, 1116 Grant avenue. The Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D. D., pastor of the First M. E. church, officiated in the presence of about forty-five relatives and friends. The parlor was banked with potted plants and in the dining room red and green effects were carried out.

A pretty white crepe de chine gown was worn by the bride, the garniture being of valenciennes and Irish point lace. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The bride was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Bertha Clark, who wore a gown of white nun's veiling and carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. Eugene Henry of Boise, Idaho.

The ring was carried in a lily in a fancy basket held by little Helen and Elizabeth Ross, cousins of the bride. Mrs. F. S. Ross played the wedding march.

After the tendering of congratulations, a dainty wedding repast was served and shortly afterwards the bride and groom left for Denver. The parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Kibby, gave a large reception that evening in their residence, 2325 East Twelfth avenue, Denver, in compliment to the bride and groom. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kibby will be in Denver where he is a rising young business man. Many elegant gifts were received.

Miss Grace Moore and Mr. J. Albert Palmer were united in marriage Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the home of the bride's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Carl West, 23 Lincoln avenue. The Rev. Charles F. Seitter, pastor of the First M. E. church of Colorado City, performed the ceremony, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will reside at 509 Lincoln avenue.

Miss Laura Burns and Mr. James Simpson, both well known in Colorado Springs, were married last week in Pueblo and will make their home in this city. The bride is a graduate of the Colorado Springs high school.

Mrs. Augusta Rice announces the engagement of her daughter, Rose, to Mr. Joseph J. Gans of Los Angeles, Cal. At home at "The Hogan," 15 West Eighth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

MR. AND MRS. GILBERT McCLURG,
Who Are to Deliver Their Illustrated Lecture on Colorado in Perkins Hall Next Thursday Evening, January 25.

Formal and Informal

The violin pupils of Miss Josephine Trott gave their January recital at her residence, 22 East Del Norte street, yesterday afternoon. The following enjoyable program was rendered:

"In the Cloisters" ... Beazley
Alice Van Diest.
"Serenade" ... Armstrong
Mary [illegible]
Van Dyne Howbert.
"With the Stream" ... Beazley
Robert [illegible]
"Melody" ... Carl Bohm
March [illegible]
Norris Daniels
"Reverie for three violins" ... Dancla
Misses [illegible]
"Cavatina" "Allegro Moderato" ... Seitz
[illegible]
[illegible] ... Gounod
Miss Hayes
[illegible] ... Ward
David Williams
"Bridal Procession" ... Wagner
Mary and Ethel [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Van den Arend entertained a party of friends last Saturday evening in their home, 2 Pelham place at an informal musicale. Included in the program were solos for piano and violin, also trio numbers, which were most enjoyable. Delicious refreshments were served during the later hours.

Mrs. James W. Scott, 1329 North Nevada avenue, entertained a few young ladies last Saturday afternoon at an informal thimble party in celebration of the return of Miss Helen Fickes, who has been traveling in Europe for several months past.

In celebrating her twelfth birthday anniversary, on the 12th of January, Miss Hazel Barton, 415 Grand View place, entertained twelve of her little friends. Games and refreshments provided entertainment for the charming afternoon.

Among the participants were Agnes St. John, Marguerite McKinnie, Anna Laurie [illegible], Eva Harbaugh, Edna McMillan, Delmar and Adolph McGovney, Hazel and Roland Barton, Joe Harbert, Charles and Raymond Gillis.

Several friends of Mrs. James Stern, 333 West Costilla street, paid her a surprise visit Saturday evening. The time was delightfully spent in playing various games and the serving of delicious refreshments.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mandel, Mr. H. Mandel, Miss Annie Gibbons, Mrs. H. Hayton, Miss Lizzie Hayton, Miss Mary Hayton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kranz, Mrs. J. Finn, Miss Ducky Finn, Mr. Abe Kranz, Mrs. S. Goldsmith, Mr. H. Shoup, Miss Annie Berman, Mr. L. Hirsch, Mrs. S. Snider, Mr. Louis Segal, Mr. M. Mirskey, Mr. T. Gerret, Mr. B. Pearlman, Mr. I. Mollin, Mr. J. Hart, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Miss S. Weir, Mr. James Stern and son, Abie.

A surprise party was given Friday afternoon from 2 until 5 o'clock, in honor of Miss Myrtle Doyle, at the home of Miss Hazel Barton, on Grand View place. The house was decorated with holly and kinnikinnick and games and refreshments were enjoyed.

Those present were Misses Myrtle Doyle, Hazel Barton, McGee, Marguerite Moffatt, Eva Harbaugh, Amy Arkoff, Edna McMillan, Gladys Young, Nellie Cooley, Clara Perley, Ethel Shoup, Grace Stewart, Louise Black, Wilma Shiraday, Ruth Prior, Ruth Linman, Roberta Cudy.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

A Piano is not a Fleeting Pleasure or a Profitless Possession

It will entertain and educate the entire family, and keep those who love music from going outside of the home to satisfy the craving.

Through our easy-payment plan, you can enjoy while you save. If not convenient to call, send us your name and address and we will mail you piano literature.

Satisfactory allowance on old pianos and organs.

THE Knight-Campbell Music Co.

226 N. Tejon St. Opposite North Park.

WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

Woman's Club Calendar for the Week

Monday.

Colorado Springs M[illegible] [illegible]

Monday Progressive Club, Mrs. [illegible] street.

Four O'clock Progressive club, Mrs. B. F. Webster, 1241 North Tejon street.

Tuesday.

Minerva A[illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Lillian Johnson, [illegible] North W[illegible] Match avenue.

Wednesday.

Social Science department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., G. A. R. hall.

Thursday.

Social, Frances Willard W. C. T. U., [illegible] p. m., Mrs. Allen, 23 South Weber street.

Saturday.

Woman's Literary club, 3 p. m., Mrs. Eleanor F. Shepherd, 18 East Fontanero street.

Parliamentary law class, Home and Education department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., G. A. R. hall.

Chapter [illegible] P. E. O., Miss Leech, 106 East Willamette avenue.

To insure insertion, all contributions intended for the woman's club department of the Sunday edition of the Gazette should reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 709 East Boulder street, telephone 697-A, or the Gazette office, telephone, Main 215, not later than Friday.

THE next meeting of the Woman's Literary club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Bayliss F. Shepherd, 18 East Fontanero street, Saturday afternoon, January 27.

Quotation: "My man who is to succeed, must not only be industrious but have an almost [illegible] love of detail."

Mrs. George Stone will read a paper on "Industrial Japan," and there will be a discussion on "The Kindergarten System," led by Mrs. A. Kemple. Among those participating will be Mrs. W. K. Argo, Mrs. Martin Slaughter, Mrs. W. H. Spurgeon and Mrs. E. E. Taliaferro. The meeting of Saturday, February 10, will be held at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Webster, 1241 North Tejon street.

The January meeting of the Zebulon Pike chapter of the D. A. R. was held last Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Asahel Sutton, 527 North Tejon street. The fourth paper in the series on Texas, "War for Independence, and the Battle of the Alamo," was interestingly given by Mrs. M. Clement Gile.

Previous to adjournment the hostess served light refreshments. The February meeting will be held on Monday, the 12th, at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sharp, 1909 North Nevada avenue.

The regular meeting of the Anne Hathaway Shakespeare club was held on Friday afternoon in the home of Mrs. C. C. Hemming, 1908 North Cascade avenue. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, the president, introduced Mrs. Charles W. Howbert, the vice president, who will occupy the chair during the winter session of the club. Henry the Eighth was the play studied.

The paper on art read before the members of the art and literature department of the Woman's club during the meeting of last Wednesday afternoon, was a most excellent one on the subject of the artist, "George Frederick Watts, 1817-1904," given by Mrs. Lawrence T. Gray. The study class will meet Thursday, February 1, in the home of Mrs. Robert Kerr, 1815 North Tejon street, at 2 o'clock. Although not fully decided, it is probable that the next toast luncheon will be given January 31.

The East Side W. C. T. U. held an interesting Mothers' meeting last Wednesday afternoon in the home of Miss Cree, 422 East Cache la Poudre street. Mrs. Shillady read a short paper on "Madame Willard, the Great [illegible]" [illegible] followed. Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] refreshments were served.

The Frances Willard W. C. T. U. [illegible] regular meeting [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] work [illegible] devotionals were [illegible] Miss Marshall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

During the meeting of Colorado Springs Woman's [illegible] No. 4 the following officers [illegible] the ensuing year by Mrs. [illegible] of Denver, department [illegible] Colorado and Wyoming: President, Viola A. Hunter; [illegible] vice president, Lillian Collins; [illegible] Mary A. Triplett; [illegible] Williams; treasurer, [illegible] chaplain, Martha [illegible]; [illegible] Charlotte Dexter [illegible] Mary F. Work; assistant [illegible] Louise A. Rowe; assistant [illegible]; patriotic instructor, [illegible]; press correspondent, [illegible]; first color bearer, [illegible]; color bearer, Mabel [illegible]; [illegible] Susan [illegible]; [illegible] Marion [illegible]; Clara H. Gough.

The members [illegible] to properly observe McKinley day. An open meeting will be held in G. A. R. hall Tuesday afternoon, January 29. Carnations will be furnished and refreshments served, besides an appropriate program rendered. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

An unusually interesting and instructive program was given during the meeting of the James Noble chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, held Thursday afternoon, at the home of the president, Mrs. Kathrine A. Griswold.

The Battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781, was commemorated with a history given of the event and the bravery of General Daniel Morgan. Mrs. John Speed Tucker rendered a vocal solo and during the closing social hour light refreshments were served.

The Anemone Literary club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. with Mrs. D. W. Carroll, 426 South Weber street. The subject to be studied is "Meissonier."

The North End W. C. T. U., with their invited guests, were pleasantly entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. G. Davis, 321 North Weber street. A large number of ladies were present to enjoy the program given.

Mrs. Jencks led in the devotions, followed by a piano duet rendered by Misses Hazel and Ruth Davis.

Mrs. M. L. Hollingsworth told in an inspiring manner of the great national convention at Los Angeles, giving sketches of many of the prominent workers and drawing a vivid picture of California hospitality. Perhaps the strangest of all was that in several places brass bands met and escorted this army of white ribboners.

The mayors and boards of trade helped in the arrangements for their entertainment, etc. At the close the speaker read a descriptive poem of the trip, "The White Ribbon Special." All present were glad to be a part of this great host of women working for the betterment of the world.

Mrs. Norman C. Estey added to the pleasure of all by singing two delightful vocal selections, accompanied [illegible]

KEEPING THE SABBATH

Recreation Not Entirely Re-creation. Sunday Without Religious Sanction is Valueless in Developing Spiritual Character.

[illegible] the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] that the character of Sunday observance [illegible] for the young [illegible] [illegible] bishop of the diocese of New York [illegible] [illegible] Henry Ward Beecher [illegible] [illegible] "I have no more right to make a man keep Sunday because I think God said he should, than I have a right to make him believe in my creed because I think God said he should."

We are all [illegible] Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." We are emphasizing the idea that the primary idea of the Hebrew Sabbath, as the exegetes tell us, is rest rather than worship, and that forms of rest are as various as the needs of weariness. We have gone back to the original significance of the word "recreation" [illegible] that it implies recreation [illegible] physical restoration which it was the divine purpose to secure. Whether or not this [illegible] argument, one which attempts to see in popular amusements means of grace, is strong enough to satisfy, it is manifest that the old conception of the Sabbath is gone, and in the large cities at least seemingly gone beyond recall. The Sabbatarians have labored diligently, yet the tide they sought to have swept back has steadily risen. Whether for good or for ill, the great urban communities have discarded the Puritan standards and now regard the seventh as holiday rather than holy day. The agencies which make for religion are compelled to recognize the change and to adapt their discipline and their policy to meet the new conditions.

Yet he is a very confident person who is able altogether to rejoice at the change. We have let go the hand of a very old and helpful friend. Can we be sure that what he has substituted is better? Will nobler men and women be nurtured by it? It is the custom in many quarters to deride the old gloom, to speak of the toil and sweat of catechism and confession, to rejoice at freedom from hard pews and prison-house regulations. Doubtless many times there was oppression and often a deep prejudice against all religion was unintentionally inculcated. But there was another side of the picture. Who can measure the inspiration, the poetry, the moral emotion that came from the day? To snore on a lounge is doubtless good, and to walk in the fields is better, but there is also need for organized and concerted efforts toward developing that spirituality which so quickly fades without culture. There is another serious consideration which cannot be ignored. With Sunday deprived of religious sanction and wholly secularized, a day for mere rest or amusement, can it be deemed certain that even these remnants will remain? Will there not be a tendency toward annexing it to the work period? Never before, on purely secular ground, has the world stood more in need of the strict observance of a rest day than now, and pitiful would be its state if there should be none. The imputed sanctity of the seventh day has heretofore not altogether sufficed to protect it from industrial invasion, and with this safeguard gone, the danger is immeasurably increased. —New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

MOTHERS [illegible] JELLY.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, spoke before the Woman's college at Baltimore on the adulteration of foods. Referring to the coloring of fruit, jellies, etc., he said:

Manufacturers buy up rotten apples, old cores and make jelly. That is the basis for over two dozen kinds of preserves and jellies; the only difference is in the coloring and the flavoring. In the case of strawberry jam they put in a little hayseed. Even imported goods are no guarantee of excellence. Our apple substance is sent over there, and the English and glucose and color-strength from day to day.—Thoreau.

Additional Society

Miss Bessie Swanson and her mother, Mrs. Swanson, entertained a party of friends on Friday evening from 7 until 9 o'clock in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Miss Swanson. A delightful social time was enjoyed and dainty refreshments were served.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Beckman, Mrs. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Ogren, Mr. and Mrs. Ahn, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Hayden, Mrs. Sandstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Lindall, Miss Westerburg, Miss Johnson, Miss Burns, Miss Lidholm, Miss L. Anderson, Miss Linda Johnson, Miss Bailey, Messrs. Olson, Duff, Monahan, John Bailey and others.

The members of the C. J. Embroidery club met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Brooks Bone, 17 North Pitkin street.

Among the social events of the week was a farewell party in honor of Miss Flora Smith given Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Maude Robinson, 339 East Boulder street. The evening's entertainment consisted of games and music, after which light refreshments were served.

Among those present were Misses Flora Smith, Maude Robinson, Florence Hughes, Sylvia Heyse, Helen Young, Margaret Young, Messrs. Redfing, Trost, Simpson, Stivers and Smith.

In celebration of the 25th birthday anniversary of Mr. Bernard P. Lee, a merry party was held at 126 East Costilla street Wednesday evening.

Participating were Misses Mabel Benton, Westerhoff, Norma Wear, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Veal, Mrs. Lunsky, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sode, Messrs. E. W. Darsey, Guy Masterson, Guy Spooner, Charles Lunsky, John Durnyer and others.

Hubert and Robert Hopkins, 308 East Willamette avenue, entertained "their gang" of Y. M. C. A. boys last Tuesday evening with games and the making of fudge. The others participating were Curtis Rollins, Alfred Knight, Robert and Benton Hamilton.

the second a hand-painted cup and saucer, Mrs. Cyril Dodge, and the consolation, Mrs. E. E. Batty. The club will meet in two weeks with Mrs. William [illegible] Stark, 614 North Nevada avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Palsgrove entertained a number of friends informally and enjoyed high five Friday evening.

The Music club met at the home of Miss Winifred Mitchell, 417 East Bijou street, and enjoyed high five.

Personal Mention

A party of Colorado Springs society people left last Tuesday for the east, intending to go abroad. Included were Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Mrs. James H. McMillan, Mrs. Field and Colonel Charles M. MacNeill.

Mrs. Maldonado Thatcher of Pueblo and her daughters, Misses Lydia and Lucia Thatcher, have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Shove, 1329 Wood avenue.

Miss Alice McHarg of Pueblo is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg, 812 North Cascade avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Shuman came from Denver last Thursday and registered at the Antlers until after the El Paso club ball.

Mrs. Paul S. De La Vergne and children have returned to their home in Los Angeles, Cal., after a stay of several months with Mrs. De La Vergne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kennedy, 105 North Weber street.

Mrs. Mary L. De Stiguer has returned to her home in this city after a protracted visit in Iowa.

Mr. William R. Allen has gone on a brief business trip to the City of Mexico.

Misses Frances and Helen Fickes have returned from a several months' trip abroad. En route home relatives in Ohio were visited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lilly have gone to Los Angeles, Cal., on a pleasure trip.

Mr. Melville B. Clotworthy left last Thursday night on a business trip east.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen is visiting relatives and friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. C. Gray Curtis leaves this evening for Los Angeles, Cal., where she will spend several weeks.

Card Parties

At the Avery residence on North Tejon street, Mrs. H. F. Avery and Mrs. G. S. Milone gave a luncheon, followed by bridge, last Monday afternoon. Luncheon [illegible] afterwards cards were taken up.

Among the guests of Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Milone were Mrs. Winfield S. Boynton, Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Clarence E. Titus, Mrs. Walter Barlow, Mrs. Edward F. McKay, Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, Mrs. E. Paul Dillon, Mrs. Adelbert H. Whaite, Mrs. Albert B. Meservey, Mrs. Lulu Bernard, Mrs. Lillian Yates, Mrs. Morris V. Andre, Mrs. Albert J. Bendle, Mrs. A. A. Hubbard, Mrs. Charles V. Turner, Mrs. John Goff, Mrs. C. H. Tyler, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Mrs. Herbert G. Laing, Mrs. James W. Scott, Mrs. Charles B. Ferrin, Mrs. Arthur Crissey, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Charles J. Heath, Mrs. E. D. Marr, Miss Maud Gowdy.

Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Meservey, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Titus and Mrs. Marr.

The B. H. C. Card club met last week with Mrs. John Hull, 615 North Weber street. Mrs. Levi West received the first prize, a cut glass vase; Mrs. Roy Harding, second, a Japanese cup and saucer, and Mrs. Herbert Strang, the consolation, a Japanese bread and butter plate. Mrs. Strang will be the hostess next Tuesday afternoon at her home on Boulder court. Friday evening, January 26, the members of the club will give a card party in honor of their husbands, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Bradfield, 728 East Kiowa street.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bingham, 1632 Washington avenue, gave a charming high five party. Mr. and Mrs. McCall won the prizes, a handsome plate and cup and saucer.

Those enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Palsgrove, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Shafer, Mrs. A. T. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. McElheny, Mr. and Mrs. McCall and Mr. Reuben Baxter.

Mrs. William Clark was the hostess last Wednesday of the Substitute Card club. The first prize, a hand-painted plate, was won by Mrs. H. F. Avery;

BURBANK ON CHILD CULTURE

As time goes on in its endless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size and form that are placed in the plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future.

And now what will hasten the development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness, let them see and feel the light. Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living. Those children will grow to be the best of men and women. Put the best in them in contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does sunshine and the dew.—Luther Burbank.

Hardesty's Lemon. Hardesty's Vanilla.

Wise People Use Hardesty's Extracts. They Conquer Criticism.

Hardesty's Vanilla. Hardesty's Lemon.

Mrs. [illegible] Mal[illegible] and Children, Of this City.

Photo by Emery.

Family Groups

Are photographs of Classes, [illegible] [illegible] specialty and most successful features of our large photographic business.

[illegible] photographers do not care for this class of work [illegible] and light, we can [illegible] groups with pleasure and [illegible]

[illegible] Studio for your groups.

Chas. E. Emery

Phone 679-A. Cascade and Kiowa.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. B. R. Crooks begs to announce to the ladies of the city the removal of her beauty and manicuring parlors from [illegible] East Kiowa street to 128 East Pike's Peak avenue, where new dainty quarters have been especially arranged. Mrs. Crooks has added strong offer improvements [illegible] massage [illegible] [illegible] experienced assistants are [illegible] Mrs. Crooks' patrons no difficult[illegible] being employed.

SHOULD LIVE 100 YEARS.

Scientists tell us that there is nothing in the make-up of the human frame that should cause it to wear out in less than a hundred years at any rate, so that when we find out how to live and how to remedy the ills that come to us from ancestors devoid of this wisdom, we may all expect to be centenarians. It is a good thing to keep in mind that many more women than formerly are living to this age, and what is of more consequence they retain the use of their faculties and their good looks. The Springfield Republican almost always has a mention of some centenarian. In the last number it records the death of Almira Pierce Johnson at the age of 101, and of Mrs. Drusilla Hall Johnson in her 101st year. Both were real Daughters of the American Revolution, both Levi Pierce of Worcester and Aaron Hall of Huntington, Mass., having served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Johnson had a most interesting personality and was often the center of social festivities. Her 100th anniversary was celebrated last July 30, with a reception and a special service in the church to which she rode in an automobile.

Something less in years but still with lives long enough to hold up a standard of longevity were two New York women who recently passed on, Mrs. John T. Jones, of Ogden, 89 years old, and Mrs. Elizabeth Westfall, of Phelps, aged 92. Mrs. Jones went to the same little school room that John T. Trowbridge, the poet, attended, and one of her girlish memories was seeing General Lafayette in 1825 go through the Ogden canal on a packet. Mrs. Westfall was one of the Hornback family, pioneers in Michigan, whence she returned to Phelps a few years ago.—Woman's Tribune.

WOMAN WANTED IN WYOMING.

Here is a chance for women to go where they will not be the superfluous, or the unconsequential, or the disappearing sex, but honored wives, self-[illegible] as any man before the law as long as they behave themselves. It is related in that most reliable of our exchanges, the Springfield, Mass., Republican, that moved by the fact that the census of the state of Wyoming shows only 118 unmarried females, as against 1,262 bachelors above the age of 21, the executive committee of the Gray Bull club has decided to issue a call to every commercial organization in the country to join in a campaign for bringing more marriageable females into Big Horn county, says a dispatch to the New York Herald from Meeteetse, Wyo. The call will ask each organization to circulate a subscription paper for the collection of a fund. The money will be expended for articles in eastern newspapers, reciting the fact that Big Horn county has more than ten unmarried males of 21 years of age to one unmarried female. The many attractive business openings for the fair sex in the county will be recounted. School districts are advertising in vain for teachers, women help in all lines is in demand. Stores and professional men would employ more help of this class could they be found.—Woman's Tribune.

The indecent haste and grossness with which our food is swallowed have cast a disgrace on the very act of eating itself. But I do believe that if this process were rightly conducted, its aspects and effects would be wholly changed, and we should receive our daily life and health Antaeus-like, with an ecstatic delight, and, with upright front, an innocent and graceful behavior, take our strength from day to day.—Thoreau.

SHE WAS SATISFIED.

A story is told of the late Dr. Pedding, a Scotch minister, to whom his congregation presented a pulpit robe. He had never worn a robe, and, after acknowledging the gift, he said he would wait in the vestry five minutes after service to give any objectors to the innovation. Nobody appeared but an old lady. "Dr. [illegible] asked what her objections were, answered that she had read the epistles of St. Paul and could not find any reference to the apostle wearing a gown. "What epistle did you read?" asked the doctor. "From Romans to Hebrews," answered the old lady. "Well, Janet," said her minister, "I have read from Romans to Hebrews also, and I could never find any reference to the apostle wearing the breeks. What would you think if you saw me going into the pulpit without breeks?" Needless to say, the old lady departed satisfied with the explanation.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"For Sale on Easy Payments," is a sign that one sees in almost any direction one may look. But a sign slightly different attracted the attention of thousands recently on Grand avenue. It read:

Furniture for Sale On Un-easy Payments.

"That sign tells the truth," said the author. "What are called easy payments are in truth the hardest proposition that the dear public has to go up against. It's the hardest thing on earth to meet those payments and it keeps the payer uneasy until the last installment is liquidated. Our sign merely tells the truth. We sell goods on partial payment and we keep the buyer uneasy as long as he owes anything. The candor of our announcement has swamped us with trade. Honesty is the best policy."—Kansas City Times.

Six months ago Mrs. F. A. Fitch tried to build up without capital a "home-made delivered lunch" business in New York city. She now has six boys employed who do nothing but deliver lunches and she serves over 260 regular customers every day. She expects from the way her business is increasing to have a thousand customers before winter. Her lunches are good and appetizing and are delivered for 10 cents each. The number served at present will provide an [illegible] much of this will prove net profit remains to be seen, and depends upon Mrs. Fitch's ability as an economical manager. The rapidly increasing number of customers she ascribes to a two-line advertisement which she keeps in the Evening Telegram.—Woman's Journal.

The Shield of Quality is the "Always Ready"

MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

A complete garment worn under the corset to protect all the clothing from injury by perspiration.

PRICE:

Plain, all sizes, 30 to 50 in. measure 50c

Can be laundered in hot water; see directions on each envelope.

For sale by PELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 131 S. Tejon St.

Beware of imitations; to protect yourself, look for the name on every shield.

C. BENEDICT CO. Oakland - - - - - California

KINGSLEY BALLOU, INTERIOR DECORATION. Show Rooms, 30 E. Kiowa St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DID you get a copy of our new publication "Fashions?" If not, ask for it.

GIDDINGS BROS.

THERE'S ... sure ... Butterick Patterns ... have the best.

The Herald of Fashion's Center

This Advance Display of Dainty Wash Fabrics

Summer 1906 will be a season for dainty clothes—indeed, a time for fluffy and becoming washable dresses. While the tendency is for smaller figures, there are charming patterns in the floral effects and it is safe to say they will be among the first to be admired.

Our preparations for summer have been made. Although our showing last year was one of a large scale, this year's assemblage will nearly double the size, and will comprise the most bewitching fabrics that have been manufactured. Every freight adds to our showing and we are anxious for you to inspect these new arrivals.

SANS SOUCI BATISTE, in dainty dots, figures and a variety of floral effects for the pretty summer dresses, at, yd. **10c**

NEW COTTON VOILES, in a variety of new colors, plain materials, at .... **12½c and 20c**

SCOTCH MADRAS, in neat effects for serviceable spring and summer waists at, yard **25c**

MERCERIZED LINEN SUITINGS, in various colors for the jacket suits, at, yard **25c**

PRINTED SLIDE GLACE, in neat figures at **35c**

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ORGANDIES in floral patterns at .... **40c and 50c**

MERCERIZED PONGETTE, in all colors, a handsome finished fabric, at, yard **40c**

POPLIN SUITINGS, in checks, stripes, etc., at, yard **40c**

Just Opened

A lot of 100 pieces of Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, 32 inches wide, all new patterns, at, yard 30c

New Wool Challies

A showing of summer weight, all-wool challies in neat figures, dots, stripes, Dresden effects, etc.

WATCH OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS and ADS FOR THE NEW THINGS.

Winter Weight Knit Underwear 15% off

The sale of Men's, Women's and Children's winter weight knit underwear advertised for last Friday and Saturday will continue this week. You may choose from any in stock, cotton or wool, and we'll deduct 15 per cent of the regular price. Our assortment is so varied that anyone, no matter how fastidious, no matter how thrifty, may find something to please. It will pay you to buy now for next season.

Charming White Shirt Waists

Pure white will be worn more than ever this season, in both the inexpensive and elaborate waists. Fashion says pure white waists, richly embroidered, with short sleeves, will be an indispensable part of a spring outfit. In our showing there are the plain tucked and hemstitched waists, the tailored shirt effects, the inexpensive waists made with insertions down the front, in yoke, etc., also the beautifully embroidered effects. The prices range at **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $7.50, $10** and up to **$22.50.**

January Sale of Undermuslins Continues

If you have not taken advantage of this event, you still have the opportunity of buying at the same reduction. The sale will continue during the entire month of January. We're not going to quote prices here, nor are we going to expatiate on any of the snowy garments. If you have not seen this display of fluffy undermuslins, you will be well paid to make the section a visit.

Popular and Inexpensive Floor Coverings

The new Grass, Twine and Mourfouk French Rugs for the bedrooms and porch. Especially adapted to this dry climate and particularly commendable for the spring and summer season. They wear splendidly, will brighten up the room and are not expensive. It is generally conceded that these Rugs will have their greatest reign of popularity this season.

Grass and twine rugs, in sizes 26x54 inches, 36x72 inches, 54x90 inches, 6x9 feet, 8x10 feet and 9x12 feet. The prices range according to size, from **$1.50** to **$9.50**

Mourfouk French porch rugs, in sizes 5x6 feet, 5x8 feet, 9x9 feet, 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 inches and the prices range, according to size, from $2.50 up to $16.50. Be sure to see them.

New Madras and Madras Curtains

Madras curtains have again grown into popularity, especially for spring and summer. This season the demand will unquestionably be great, and we have made preparations for a large business. Whether you choose the material by the yard or the curtains made up, they are here, fresh and new. We advise an early selection before the lines are broken.

MADRAS BY THE YARD, **25c** UP TO **$2.00.** MADRAS CURTAINS, **$1.10** UP TO **$3.50.**

Our SEMI-ANNUAL SUIT AND OVERCOAT SALE is now on. Your choice $9.89

Rafield Clothier
111 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

City Briefs

Sensible people wear Ashby's spectacles

FINELY furnished rooms at Y. M. C. A.

PRIOR, piano tuper. Phone Black 882.

MRS. J. BHIND has moved her employment office to 204 DeGraff Bldg., 116 and 118 N. Tejon.

DIAMONDS—One and three-quarters carats to three carats each at much less than regular price at Ashby's.

MRS. CROOKS has moved her hair dressing and manicuring parlors from 20 E. Kiowa to 120 East Pike's Peak avenue.

MRS. JOHN L. EVANS will open a woman's exchange Thursday, January 25, at 210 East Cucharas street.

PLAY POSTPONED—Owing to the illness of one of the cast, "The Veneered Savage", to be given by Henager's Business College, has been postponed to Friday, February 2.

LECTURE—Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann will lecture at 8.15 o'clock tomorrow evening in Perkins hall on "The Hygiene of the Eye." The lecture is one of the series in the college course and is free to the public.

SAD NEWS—Mrs. Clyde Stafrett received a telegram yesterday that her mother, Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, died Friday at her home in Lancaster, Mo.

INCORPORATED—The Johnson Jewelry company of this city has been incorporated with a capital of $8,000 by H. G. Lunt, Dunbar Carpenter and J. C. Johnson.

FOR SALE.—A genuine antique Serebend rug, 13 ft., 4 in., 4 ft., 10 in. Apply to Mrs. H. F. Noble, 1611 N. Weber.

MARRIED—Miss Francis Peters and Samuel W. Snider, both formerly of Manitou, were married January 16, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

LECTURE—Eugene V. Debs' lecture, "Winning a World," will be delivered by phonograph in the Building Laborers hall tonight at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

COMMITTEE—The general committee of the fifty-second convention of the International Typographical union will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at headquarters in the Hagerman building. Important business is to be transacted.

IMPROVING—William Byers, an employe of the Santa Fe, who had his left leg amputated as the result of injuries received on Friday, January 12, is showing considerable improvement at the St. Francis hospital.

WILL LECTURE—Judge L. W. Cunningham has accepted invitations to deliver a lecture at the Fountain High school next Friday, and at the First Baptist church in this city on February 1.

SERVICES—The Rev. Asa Zadel Hall, late of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the First Baptist church today. The subject this morning will be "A Forward Movement." The evening subject will be "The Common Task Transfigured."

NEW FILES—The file boxes of the district court are filled and Clerk Clyde Starrett has requested the county commissioners to provide additional facilities for filing documents. It is probable the commissioners will spend about $500 in metal furniture of this description.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 42 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	42
Temperature at 12 m.	32
Temperature at 6 p. m.	38
Maximum temperature	63
Minimum temperature	18
Mean temperature	36
Max. bar. pres. inches, 6 p. m.	23.74
Min. bar. pres. inches, 6 p. m.	23.62
Max. vel. of wind per hour	62
Min. vel. of wind per hour	14
Relative humidity at noon	63
Dew point at noon	22
Precipitation in inches	.10

INCORPORATED—The Beacon Hill Development company filed articles of incorporation in Denver yesterday. The company will do business in El Paso county. The incorporators are C. W. Davis, F. A. Gillispie and John Hull. The capital stock is $10,000.

DIED—Douglas Gladden, the two-year-old son of the Rev. Washington Gladden, died at the home of his parents, 225 Pueblo avenue, at 10:15 o'clock last night. The arrangements for the funeral services have not yet been made.

SERMONS—The Rev. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will begin a series of sermons Sunday evening on "The Occupations of Life." The first one will be on "The Clerk." Others will follow on the statesman, in memory of William McKinley; the lawyer, the doctor and the laborer.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by all druggists.

The paint you see before you buy—B. P. S., for sale by Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon.

Established (with the town) 1871.

HENRY LeB. WILLS.
ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.
EDWARD W. KENT.

Out West Building

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

Tornado Insurance

Costs little. Protects from damage by High winds.

Houses For Rent.

Balleck Cruet

It is rapidly becoming a fad to use the Balleck Cruet made in the shape of a tabasco pepper, for the dining table. They can be used either for tabasco or cayenne pepper. Ask to see them.

W. H. BURGESS

112 N. TEJON ST.

Don't Drink It
But Burn It

OUR DEODORIZED WOOD ALCOHOL is the finest on the market. It burns and smells just like the

PURE ALCOHOL.

Just the thing for your chafing dish, curling iron or bath cabinet, and so cheap, too.
Believe us and try a small bottle.

D. E. MONROE & CO.

Phones 311 and 331.
TEMPERANCE PHARMACY.
Corner Tejon and Bijou Sts.

GET THE GAZETTE WANT AD HABIT.

BRUSHES

The largest stock of pure BRISTLE BRUSHES in town. All kinds for the hair, face, nails, teeth, body, clothes, hats and shoes. 75c to $6.00.

SPONGES

We have an especially fine assortment of BATH SPONGES that were bought before the advance in cost of 20 per cent. AT THE OLD PRICES WHILE THEY LAST.

The Antlers Pharmacy Company
Phone 424-B.

NEW YEARS SALE AT ASHBY'S THE OPTICAL Jeweler.

Round-Trip Rates DENVER

Make a Note of It.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.
SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 29, 30.

Santa Fe

Get Tickets
18 N. Tejon Street

KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., 925 N. TEJON
"Pianos With a Reputation"
Renting a Specialty.

SALAD OIL

Made from the BEST and CLEANEST OLIVES.
Nothing can be better as a Salad Oil or for Medicinal Purposes.
We guarantee every can to give satisfaction.

Full Pint 16 ounces 60c
Full Quart 32 Ounces $1.00
Full Gallon 128 Ounces $3.50

The D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

Successors to THE MILLER-BUTCHER DRUG CO. Corner opp. Postoffice. Phone ...

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $100,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres.; C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres.; J. F. Hemming, Cashier; Gen. William J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, I. P. Shove, H. M. Blackmer, C. H. White, D. B. Godfrey, ... J. Eaton, ... H. ... Colorado; Thos. J. Fisher, S. B. Marshfield, O. F. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital Stock $100,000.00
Surplus $200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
A. G. SHARP, Pres.; J. R. McKINNIE, Vice Pres.; W. R. BARNES, Vice Pres.; S. J. GILES, Cashier; C. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Cashier; WILLIAM LENNOX, W. S. NICHOLS, D. H. RICE, E. W. GIDDINGS, FRANK F. CASTELLO, A. S. HOLBROOK, VERNER Z. REED

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $475,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
J. A. Hayes, President; Irving Howbert, Vice President; A. Sutton, Cashier; A. H. Hunt, Asst. Cashier; Wm. A. Otis, John G. Shields, Chas. M. MacNeill, Frank G. Peck, Spencer Penrose.

THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital .... $50,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits $17,000

General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Account.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: E. J. EATON, Pres.; S. D. McCRACKEN, Vice Pres.; E. P. EVANS, Cashier; W. S. NICHOLS, O. H. SHOUP, JOHN CURR, F. F. CASTELLO, R. P. LOWELL, WM. STRACHAN.

THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS, $50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, H. G. Lunt, F. P. Shove; L. E. Curtis, Secretary and Treasurer; F. W. Stehr, Assistant Secretary; F. M. McMahon; J. G. Shields, C. M. MacNeill, F. G. Peck, P. B. Stewart, I. W. Bonbright, R. P. Davie, Henry Hine, Spencer Penrose, D. B. Fairley, H. C. Hall, E. J. Ullrich, C. P. Dodge.

Pays Interest on Savings and Trust Accounts.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS in the IRRIGATED WEST

A selection of Denver and Farm Loans yielding 5½% and 6 per cent interest net, free of all expense to investor. Particulars and references on application.

The VAN KLEECK-BACON INVESTMENT CO.
318 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado.

DIGESTO-COFFEE

Free from Injurious Constituents. Caffeine and Tannin Removed.

New York, U. S. A., Nov. 29, 1904.

Digesto Coffee Company,
Dear Sirs:—While recovering from a severe surgical operation I was unable to retain even kumyss on my stomach. I had an intense craving for coffee and asked for it. The nurses were horrified. I had heard of Digesto Coffee and that it was harmless. With my surgeon's consent I was allowed to drink it. I retained it on my stomach and for some days after it was my only nourishment. My surgeon was Dr. Richard H. Gibbons.
Yours gratefully, Signed, MRS. CHARLES WIRTH, 356 East 17th Street.

SAMPLE PACKAGE ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
The Antlers Pharmacy Co.
Phone 424B

THE Perfection OF SMALL HOMES

Appearance, Appointments, Location Unsurpassed

$15,000

CHAS. P. BENNETT

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

MEMBER COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

5 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

The Actress of the Chateau

By Robert Barr

T[illegible]

"... The railway officials were [illegible] with loud voices, requesting intending passengers to take their places in the train, when, at the very last moment, there [illegible] majestically past the [illegible] official a tall woman well on in middle age, followed by a maid carrying wraps and other impedimenta. She strode [illegible] as if the platform were a stage, and indeed the news of her presence spread electrically up and down, and many craned their necks to get a glimpse of her.

"It is the great Mme. Clement!" ran the word.

The change in the attitude of old Gerard was instantaneous. He rapidly approached the tragedienne, bowing and smiling and rubbing his hands one over the other.

"Ah, my good Gerard," said the actress. "Am I late?"

"Oh no, Madame," lied the manager, fawning. "There is ample time. Dejeuner will be served when you do us the honor to command it, any time you please between here and Blois."

The young man held the open door of the private carriage while his father, with cringing officiousness, assisted Mme. Clement to enter. There were in the lengthy compartment some half dozen actors and actresses belonging to the company of which madame was the star. They rose as she came in; she inclined her head with some hauteur toward them, and proceeded to arrange herself to her satisfaction. Hardly was this accomplished when the train drew out from the shadow of the station into the brilliant sunlight. The manager, his face wreathed in smiles, still rubbing his hands like a benignant grocer, said, addressing the assemblage: "We have a beautiful day for our most charming excursion, and for the little outing, which [illegible] we have to thank Mme. Clement. The Duc de Guise, as you are doubtless aware, was murdered in the Chateau de Blois, second floor. It has been most opportunely suggested by madame that it might be well for her leading associates to see the actual surroundings among which this tragic event took place. While we are rehearsing the play which the illustrious Durand has written, it has been wisely thought that if we view the scene where the culmination occurred, something of the spirit of the time may influence you, and thus—"

"Oh, what superb nonsense you are talking, Father Gerard!" interrupted Mme. Clement. "These poor creatures will act neither better nor worse for having seen the room in which the murder was committed. It is my caprice that we go to Blois, and see you to it, Gerard, that the journals are informed of our excursion, and the paragraphs are inserted showing at what pains Mme. Clement is to bestow historical accuracy upon the dear silly public. But what is more to the purpose than bombastic speeches, open a bottle of champagne at once and cause dejeuner to be served as speedily as may be. What time does the train reach Blois?"

"At 2 o'clock, Madame," murmured the abject manager, effectually crushed.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the express drew up at the station of Blois. The distinguished company descended, and the private car was uncoupled from the train, to be attached later to the "Rapide" for Paris.

At the foot of the grand circular staircase, the roof of which was decorated with the salamanders of Francis I, the party met a tall and very beautiful young woman, who held in her hand a bunch of keys.

"We are desirous," said the manager, "of seeing through the chateau. Where should we apply for permission to do so?"

"No permission is required," replied the girl. "I shall be pleased to conduct you [illegible] good as to follow me."

The girl preceded them up the winding stairway [illegible] her footsteps were [illegible] by the [illegible] tones of Mme. Clement's voice.

"Come along," she cried. "I have no [illegible] to explore the various nooks and [illegible]

[illegible]

"Here," said the beautiful girl, indicating the mantelpiece, [illegible]

[illegible]

The girl drew herself up with offended dignity, but made no reply. Her words had been commonplace enough, but her elocution was so perfect and her few gestures so superb, that the effect of such finished acting upon a company of actors had been instantaneous.

"I beg your pardon, Madame," ventured young Gerard, his face flushing, "but we have ample time, and Mademoiselle has interested me so much at the beginning of the scene that I confess I should like to hear it through to the end."

The unfortunate father of the overbold young man gazed at him in mute amazed beseechment, and the great tragedienne turned upon him like an enraged tigress.

"How dare you?" she cried.

"Oh, Adolph, Adolph," pleaded the father, "apologize to Madame. You do not think what you are saying, my son."

"I willingly apologize to Madame," replied young Gerard, "if I have said anything to give her offense. I merely wished to suggest that it is somewhat futile to come two hundred kilometers from Paris to rush through these rooms as if we were riders at the Hippodrome."

An expression of agony came upon the face of the downtrodden father as he saw the effect of the boy's words upon the actress. What that thoroughly angered woman might have said never will be known, for the girl, al-

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN HELD IN HER HAND A BUNCH OF KEYS.

through the windows at the street below, while their conductor stood silent like an offended goddess and was about to precede them, without speaking, into the third room, when Mme. Clement addressed her in a voice trembling with anger.

"What happened in this room?" she cried. "I would have you understand that we are not here to be victims of your rural sulkiness. Say your lesson, parrot."

"Madame," replied the girl, "in the guard's room I spoke, and you rudely commanded me to be silent. In the king's chamber I am silent, and you shall see friends of mine in the government and have such a custodian as you are turned out into the streets, where you doubtless belong."

The girl laughed in rippling tones, rich and melodious.

"There," she said, pointing to a spot near the wall, "the Duc de Guise fell and died, having fought his way, covered with forty wounds, from the third room beyond. We now enter the adjoining chapel, where prayers were being said for the success of the crime."

To the great relief of the old manager there were no further hostilities until the party found itself again in the

[illegible] am a Parisian, like yourselves, at Blois for a short holiday. The old man who is custodian of the chateau knows nothing of my presence here, for he is bedridden through honorable wounds received in the service of his country. It is his wife and daughter who usually conduct visitors through the chateau. I have taken their place today because they are absent at Seuvre, where the wife's sister is ill. You may perhaps have power to injure this poor family, but I warn you that if you do I have a brother on the staff of a leading Paris journal to whom I shall tell every word that has been spoken, and you, Mme. [illegible]

[illegible]

"There is plenty of time," replied the young man, soothingly. "Durand's play can't possibly come on for two months yet, and the madame cannot break her contract with you until the run of the Princess [illegible] ends. [illegible]"

"It is easy enough to say that, Adolph, but you forget that I am also under contract to produce Durand's play."

"Nothing could be easier," replied Adolph, jauntily. "There is the Theatre Apollon vacant. I should take that if I were you and so bring out Durand's play."

"But, my dear son," objected the old man, "there isn't a woman in my company except the madame who can take the part of Catherine."

"Don't trouble about that, father," replied the son. "I have an actress in my eye for the part who will burst upon Paris with all the brilliancy of a skyrocket."

"Good heavens!" cried the old man eagerly. "Who is she, Adolph? Do I know her?"

"You may have seen her, but I doubt if you know her."

As he spoke the "Rapide" came thundering in, and the old man hurried toward the car.

"Oh, Adolph," he beseeched, "you will apologize to her, my boy, for my sake? And don't mind anything she says."

"I have a better plan than that, father," said Adolph. "I will go on to Paris by a later train. You see, I am not in the cast, and it won't matter. You can speak soothingly to the madame, as is your custom, and throw all the blame on my shoulders."

Adolph Gerard saw the "Rapide" disappear then, with a laugh, he turned and walked again to the chateau. The girl with the keys looked up as he approached the foot of the grand stairway, and she smiled without evincing surprise at seeing him.

"Mademoiselle," said Adolph, raising his hat with the utmost courtesy, "would you do me the honor to conduct me to the room in which the Duc de Guise was assassinated?"

"With pleasure, monsieur," replied the girl, with a graceful inclination. "The charge will be one franc," and her merry laugh echoed in the old courtyard.

"Mademoiselle, I assure you the pleasure of accompanying you would be cheap at a thousand."

"Oh, it is quite plain," she said to him over her shoulder, as she lightly mounted [illegible]

[illegible]

"She is a beast," said Adolph, with [illegible]

[illegible]

"You have seen her on the stage, then?"

[illegible] my eyes out."

"That does not interfere with their flashing fire today. I never saw anything more magnificent," cried the enthusiastic young man, looking the admiration he felt.

The girl veiled her [illegible] under discussion.

"The elderly gentleman is your father, is he not, and manager of the Theater Tragique? I have often heard of him, but never saw him before. I did not think so distinguished a man could be so cowed and browbeaten by any woman."

"Alas," replied the young man with a sigh, "we are all the victims of some woman, if not in one way, then in another. My name," he continued, "is Adolph Gerard. May I have the happiness of learning yours, Mademoiselle?"

"Pauline Ducharme," she answered, looking up at him. "But I thought, Monsieur Gerard, that you came to study ancient history, and not to learn anything so modern as my undistinguished name."

"It need not remain undistinguished," he cried, with enthusiasm. "I am sure you are an actress."

"My friends have flattered me by calling me so. I had a small part at the Theater Apollon. Monsieur Gerard, I shall be perfectly frank with you. This morning a white dove with a leaf in its beak alighted for a moment on my window sill. I had been praying to my saint for success, and when I saw the bird I knew that my chance would come today. A dove brought back a branch to the ark to show that the waters had abated. When I saw Madame Clement this morning my heart leaped with joy, and I said to myself, my chance is coming from the hands of a woman I have adored ever since I was a little girl. But when you spoke, Monsieur, I knew it was to come through you. I was waiting for you at the foot of the stair when you returned."

"I had hoped," said the young man, in a plaintive voice, "that your desire to see me return might be partly personal, as well as theatrical."

The girl laughed brightly, and looked frankly into his eager eyes. "If that were true," she said, "you would not expect me to confess it. Therefore let us leave the personal element to take care of itself. I know you are an actor, for I have seen you play. You have your foot on the boards, and the whole world lies before you. I want you to extend a hand to me, and help me to a position on the stage. If I cannot maintain it, then let me sink; all I want is my chance."

As the girl said this she seemed to grow in stature, tall as she was. Her voice rang with a confidence of her histrionic abilities.

"You shall have your chance," he cried. "Durand has written a great play called 'The Duc de Guise.' He has taken some liberties with history, and Catherine, the queen, is the heroine. Mme. Clement has been blowing hot and cold for months past, driving the dramatic author to the verge of distraction. Several times we have come to a deadlock, the madame wishing more lines put in or others changed, and Durand obstinately inflexible, as he has every right to be, and my poor father the buffer between them. I am tired of madame's attitude. Durand has fled to the country, and no one knows where he hides. Yesterday madame was all for the play, and nothing would do but my father must get a private car to bring her and part of the company to Blois. Now I feel it in my heart that the madame is going to make the final outburst and revolt today. She hasn't changed her mind for twenty-four hours, so a revolution is due. You live in Blois, Mademoiselle; may I venture to ask your address?"

"I live with my father, No. 18 Rue de Tours."

"Very well," said Adolph, noting down the number and street. "I will go to Paris at once, and if things are as I hope to find them I shall briefly console my father, then return here, bringing with me a copy of the play. Old Duran takes the Figaro wherever he is, so I shall put an advertisement in that paper which he alone will understand. When he communicates with me I shall induce him to come to Blois and coach you in your part."

"But may not Monsieur Durand object to so unknown a person as I taking the leading part in his great play?"

"Object? [illegible] How little you understand the conceit of the successful dramatic author. It quite equals that of Mme. Clement herself. Durand fully believes his play would be a success if it were acted by chimney sweeps. And now, adieu, Mademoiselle. I must return by slow train to Paris."

So well did Mademoiselle Ducharme enact the love scenes of the drama with Monsieur Adolph Gerard, that they seemed to have carried their respective parts into private life, for the [illegible]

Children of the Tenement Homes

More Than Two and a Half Per Cent of New York's Next Generation Now in Care of Civic Guardian: One Youngster's Love for the "Theaytre" Led Him Astray, Another Simply Stayed Out Late.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—It is estimated that of New York's 575,000 children—a number which does not include the swarming population of infants—14,000 boys and girls, between the ages of two and sixteen are in the city's hands as destitutes, as improperly guardianed, or as criminals, petty or great. In other words, more than two and a half per cent of the next generation of New Yorkers are today in the shelter of asylums, reformatories and charitable substitutes for homes in general.

Only a few years ago the effort of philanthrophy would have been to cast these thousands in one mould, like so many buttons, subjecting them all to the same treatment regardless of their individual characteristics. The wiser policy of today gives the personal equation first consideration. It begins by making acquaintance—the intimate acquaintance, such as can be gained only by personal contact—with the surroundings that have produced the young unfortunates and the people who have been responsible for their care. The New York Juvenile asylum, for instance—the Protestant institution to which, with the Catholic and Hebrew protectories, the city authorities commit most of the waifs who come under their notice—employs a visitor to cultivate this personal acquaintance in the light of which so much of its work is done.

There has been at the Juvenile asylum for a month now a well-grown German lad of twelve whose peculiar indifference and hardness always attracts attention. His mother, at home in three rooms of a tenement on the upper East Side, cries about him every day, calling him "my Philip."

"He vas not a bad boy, my Philip," she says to the visitor, "only he has cursed so hart und vas always mit de foul boys. Nights he vould stay out, und den, because he is afraid of getting a vipping off his papa, he don't dast come back. Sometimes he comes back und sleeps in der hall outside, but he vouldn't never come in.

"Den, one mornink, ven he had been away tree nights, he comes in und says 'Mama,' he says, 'von't you gif me a cup of coffee?' Und I tell him I must take him to der judge to put him away [illegible] der bad boys. But he has broke my heart," wept the patient, stolid-looking German woman.

Yet in this home there appears to be nothing to drive a boy away. The rooms are bare, but they are clean and wholesome, there is even an attractiveness about them. The mother, distressfully thin and sad, has a touching tenderness of manner toward her children, the father is a sober, hard worker who uses his authority with his family justly and kindly. It seems to have been the "curse of the pavements" that made Philip unmanageable.

Only two doors away there is another German mother whose boy was sent to the asylum from the children's court for stealing a gold watch. Here, too, there are many things that might help a youngster to be good, certainly there is nothing that need estrange him from the home influence. But Hermann succumbed to temptation one day, when, taking a bundle of washing to one of his mother's customers, he found the watch lying upon a table.

"Hermann will do anyting to get money—always must he haf money," his mother told the visitor. "He will come by me first, und w'en he gets all I have, he will go out und stole some. Once he took a wash which gave a bill of seven dollars und sold it for ein dollar. Dat boy was crazy mit de theater. Dere ain't no night what he ain't went dere since a long time."

Such cases are exceptional, however. Most often squalor, misery and hunger can be traced in deep lines through the stories of the asylum's charges. Four folk were before the children's court not long ago for lack of proper guardianship. The home from which they came would seem to justify—would certainly explain—any length of absence on any boy's part.

When the visitor knocked at the door the father was away, and the mother was seriously ill in a hospital. The kitchen stove had been cold for a month. A table and a sink, above which hung a cracked mirror, alone kept it company. In the other room a gorgeous, new, pink wall paper was the background for a table, one shaky chair and a sewing machine—nothing else except a dirty, upholstered sofa, spread over with a cheap, red quilt which was half thrown back, just as the father of [illegible]

The specters of drink and sickness stalked through this "home." The man spent his money in the neighboring saloons, and could never be depended upon to furnish regularly the nine dollars demanded for the privilege of dwelling for a month in the pinched, desolate, repellant quarters. The woman, like many of her sisters of the tenements, had been slowly crushed by the struggle to exist in the face of this added difficulty. So only the sheltering arms of the asylum were left for the children.

In the asylum's motley company at Dobbs Ferry there is a picturesque little Italian, Romilio, who lately abandoned his home and mother. Though Romilio is fluent in certain branches of English, his mother—a tiny woman whose bright eyes are the one lively feature of an expressionless face—can still speak no language but that of her peasant home. She wanted to hear about her boy, though, and his new life in the Children's Village, so she called in as interpreter a neighbor, another tiny daughter of Italy on whom the impress of the East Side had been deeply fixed.

The two women, with their broods of little Giovannis and Francescas clinging about their skirts, stood talking with the visitor in the only spot in the kitchen not cluttered with dilapidated furniture, unwashed kettles, pans and dishes, refuse rags and papers, or dirt, pure and simple. And in the riot of disheveled uncleanliness, the children were the most disheveled and uncleanly objects. When the visitor asked what Romi's father was doing for a living, the group of matted heads chorused, "Father drunk"—which gratuitous bit of information was rewarded with a specially imperative call for silence and particularly pointed menace of a fisticuff. Mild curiosity, a dull, perverted sense of importance—these seemed to be the only feelings excited by Romi's predicament; and the eight besmirched, neglected youngsters evidently had all the inducements in the world to follow him as fast as their wobbly legs would carry them when their opportunity arrived.

From homes such as these the transition to the street is so easy as to be scarcely perceptible. In some cases the lad is actually driven out, and in many [illegible] going. The parents of one little fellow now in the asylum, preferring whisky to work, began by sending him out to beg for the food they were unwilling to earn. Begging for money followed naturally. Then Jimmy, realizing that he was the real support of the household, began to stay away when he felt like it, spending the proceeds of his industry for himself. When the home broke up entirely, as it eventually did, of course, the household goods that had represented the comforts of life for three persons were sold at public auction for 69 cents, and the boy was reluctantly compelled to learn how to earn an honest living in the industrial shops of the Juvenile asylum.

There is no greater contrast between the wretched hovel with its 69 cents worth of furnishings and the tidy little rooms of Philip's mother than between the boys that represent the two homes in the institution at Dobbs Ferry. The philanthropist, the criminologist, the intelligent reformer have come to realize the [illegible] meaning of this, and the [illegible] does so much to serve.

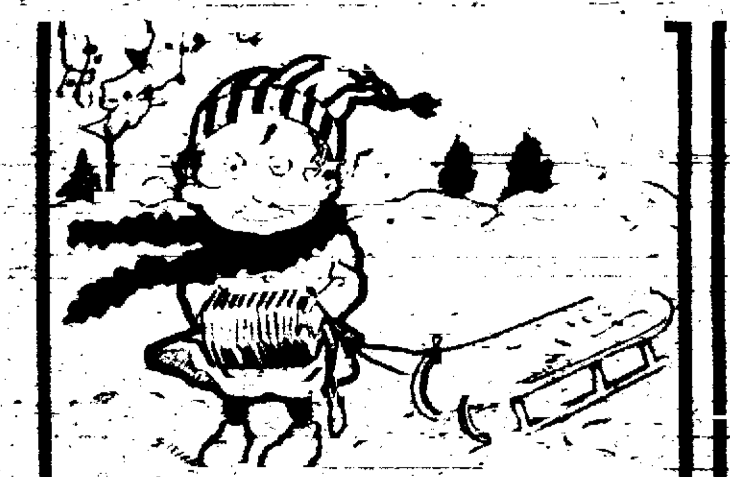
[illegible] greater crime than improper guardian[illegible] an incorrigible [illegible] predestined to state's prison.

The old-fashioned barracks that served as institutional dormitories a few years ago have made way for attractive, homelike cottages. Broad lawns and blue skies, fresh air, pure food and healthful exercise are depended on as a subtle, permanent tonic for minds and bodies that have grown unwholesome in the poisonous atmosphere of the brick and mortar wilderness. The New York Juvenile asylum, one of the oldest and most far-reaching philanthropies in the country, has succeeded in shaking off the dust of the city, but only the most necessary buildings have yet been erected. The completion of the Children's Village is still far off in the future; it will take slow and patient work, but it has shown itself so important to the great city twenty miles down the Hudson, and [illegible] to the vast country of which the metropolis is the chief gateway, that it is hoped its possibilities may be extended fast enough to keep pace, in some degree, with the grave problem [illegible]

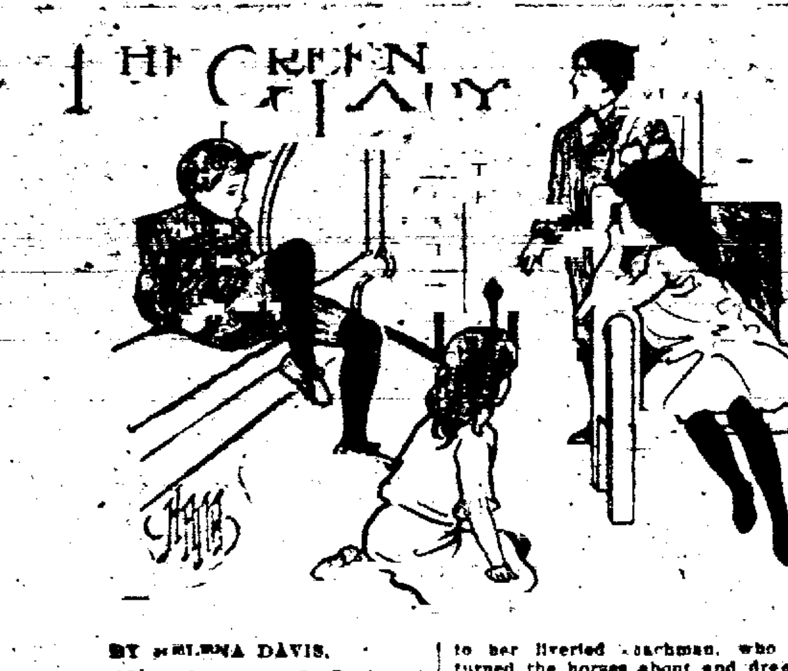
A HOME IN THE TENEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



OUR CHILDREN'S PAGE



THE GREEN LADY

BY MELENA DAVIS.

Grace, May, Johnny and Paul sat round the fire and listened to the January b[l]ast [h]ard without. It was night and just the time to tell stories. Paul began the evening's entertainment by telling in his best style a thrilling Indian tale, in which David Crockett prominently figured. Grace followed with a "child lost in the snow" sort of story that made her listeners turn pale and tremble. Then came little Johnny with his favorite yarn about an old man who lived in a hogshead and went in and out through the bunghole. When May's turn came she sat quite still a minute thinking; then she said: "I'll tell you a story founded on facts—a story our last cook, before this one, told me one day. And before beginning, I must tell you that the little Sniffle-Tiffle of the tale was the cook's own niece so she declared."

Hereupon the three listeners said "Oh, my!" and sat up very straight and folded their hands in a listening attitude.

"Once upon a time," began May, "there was, in the streets of London, a little girl who begged for her daily bread. She was an orphan, and did not know where to find her dead parents' relatives. So she was obliged to live on what charitable people saw fit to give her in the form of alms. This little girl's name was Sniffle-Tiffle, a pet name her papa had given her before he went to the Boer War and was killed.

"One day as Sniffle-Tiffle was standing in front of a great market house a beautiful lady, all dressed in green velvet and green furs, drove by in a green carriage trimmed richly in gold and set with emeralds. On beholding Sniffle-Tiffle the beautiful lady spoke something to her liveried coachman, who quickly turned the horses about and drew up at the curb in front of the very window where Sniffle-Tiffle was standing looking longingly at some fine grapes displayed there. To Sniffle-Tiffle's surprise the beautiful lady leaned from her cushions and beckoned to her, saying as she did so: 'Come here, little Flaxen Hair. I wish to speak with thou.' Sniffle-Tiffle timidly approached the carriage and bowed her head most respectfully to the lady in green.

"'I fain would take thou home with me if thou hast no other home,' said the lady in green, smiling, oh, so sweetly.

"Then Sniffle-Tiffle told the sad story of her life and the lady in green seemed very sympathetic indeed. 'Get thou into the coach with me,' she said gently. 'Thou shalt go to my home and find peace and plenty.'

"In another minute Sniffle-Tiffle was in the warm carriage, wrapped in soft furs and driving through the London streets like the wind. In about half an hour the carriage drew up to the curb in front of a magnificent mansion, and the lady bade Sniffle-Tiffle follow her. They alighted on the pavement and ran up the marble steps to the great front door, which was opened by a butler in livery. Inside Sniffle-Tiffle saw the greatest splendor everywhere. 'Now, run up stairs and enter the first room to your right,' commanded the lady in green, speaking to Sniffle-Tiffle. 'Thou wilt find, connecting with the room—which is to be yours—a bath. Please go in and take a bath, comb your hair and then look in the large closet of your room and thou wilt find a complete wardrobe of clothes that will fit thee. Dress thyself and come down stairs. The butler will then tell thee thy duties in the house.' And upon saying this the lady in green turned on her dainty heel and walked into a glittering parlor. Sniffle-Tiffle began to feel a bit uncomfortable, but she obeyed her new protectress' orders and ran up stairs, entering the first room to her right. There she found a nice, large room, with everything needful to her comfort. Connecting were the bath and a large clothes closet. Sniffle-Tiffle took a delightful warm bath, combed her flaxen curls and then sought out a dainty pink frock and white lace-trimmed apron from the closet so full of pretty clothes. She also found a varied assortment of shoes and selected a pair of bronze ones, with stockings to match.

"After she had completed her toilet Sniffle-Tiffle went below stairs to find the butler, grim and forbidding in aspect, awaiting her. 'Miss,' he said, in a hard tone, 'it will be your duty three times each day to go up to our mistress' apartment at the front end of the hall and call her to her meals. You shall approach within three paces of her door, then stop and call in a loud voice: Green Lady, Green Lady, come down to your breakfast, or dinner, or supper—as the case may be. And three times you must call to her. Then you shall sit on a stool that you will find provided for your comfort and keep a strict watch on the door from which the Green Lady makes. But under penalty of banishment—or worse—do not dare to go nearer that door than three paces. [illegible] go and call our mistress to dinner.'

"Sniffle-Tiffle, feeling a bit apprehensive, went upstairs, passed between room and advanced to within three paces of the door leading into the apartment at the front. Raising her pretty voice, she called out: 'Green Lady, Green Lady, come down to your dinner: Green Lady, Green Lady, come down to your dinner: Green Lady, Green Lady, come down to your dinner!' Then she turned and sat down on a stool that was against the wall some feet from the door she had called out through.

"In a few minutes the door opened and forth walked the Green Lady, but the sight of her face almost frightened Sniffle-Tiffle into a loud cry, for it was no longer the beautiful, smiling face she had seen in the carriage, but a hideous old face wearing a diabolical expression. She bent her gaze on Sniffle-Tiffle and spoke in a grating, angry voice: 'Do thou remain on that stool and keep thy eyes on that door and see that none approach it from this hall. After I have finished my meal thou shalt go below and refresh thyself with food and drink. See to it that thou dost not leave that stool nor move thy eyes from that door save for the appearance of some one. In such an event thou shalt clap thy hands and call: Green Lady, Green Lady, come up from thy dinner!' Then whisking round, the Green Lady bobbled down the hall like one drunk and disappeared in the great stairway.

"Poor Sniffle-Tiffle felt her heart quake with fear. She wondered what sort of place she had got lured into. As she sat there trembling she thought she heard a groan come from the room which the Green Lady had just left. Without thinking of possible consequences, she stole softly on tiptoe to the door, and, stooping down, peeped through the keyhole. What a sight met her eyes! She staggered back and held her hands together in agony. In that room were the corpses of a hundred children like herself. They were lying about on a shelf that ran around the room. Sniffle-Tiffle stepped back from the door and looked herself up and down. As she did so she was shocked to see a blood-spot on the white apron she wore. Quickly and cautiously she ran to her own room and grabbed a pair of scissors and cut the spot out. No sooner had she done so than two spots came beside the hole she had cut in the cloth. These she cut out also. Then appeared three spots to show where the cutting had been done. Frightened almost to death at this, poor Sniffle-Tiffle jerked the clothes off and redressed herself in the old garments she had worn on entering that awful house. She then crept from the room, down the hall and down the stairs toward the front door. Her heart was in her throat, fluttering like a caged wild bird. Suppose the butler should see her and stop her? Or, suppose that terrible witch—for now Sniffle-Tiffle knew the Green Lady was none other than a witch—should catch a glimpse of her? But she gained the hall door, turned the knob just as the butler came running from his seat in the rear. 'Hold—hold!' he cried in a voice that roared like thunder. But Sniffle-Tiffle knew there was no time for her to loose by faltering one minute, so, without looking around, she grasped firmly the door handle, gave it a quick jerk and was out on the steps just as the irate butler leaped into the open doorway. But such good luck was never before heard of. There, on the pavement in front of the mansion, stood a great, big, rosey-faced policeman. To him Sniffle-Tiffle ran and unfolded the story of the mysterious Green Lady and the hundred dead children upstairs.

"'Why, you dear little waif!' roared the policeman, 'you look for all the world like me dear sister, what's no more—my dear sister Maggie O'Toole.'

"'Why, that's my dear mother's name,' said Sniffle-Tiffle, looking up in the big policeman's face. 'And I'm thinking you must be my uncle Mike, who I've heard mamma talk of so much. He's a policeman.'

"Well, and so it turned out that the policeman was Sniffle-Tiffle's own uncle, and he took the little orphan to his own home, where they all welcomed her and gave her a place in their hearts."

"But what about the Green Lady?" asked Paul, eagerly.

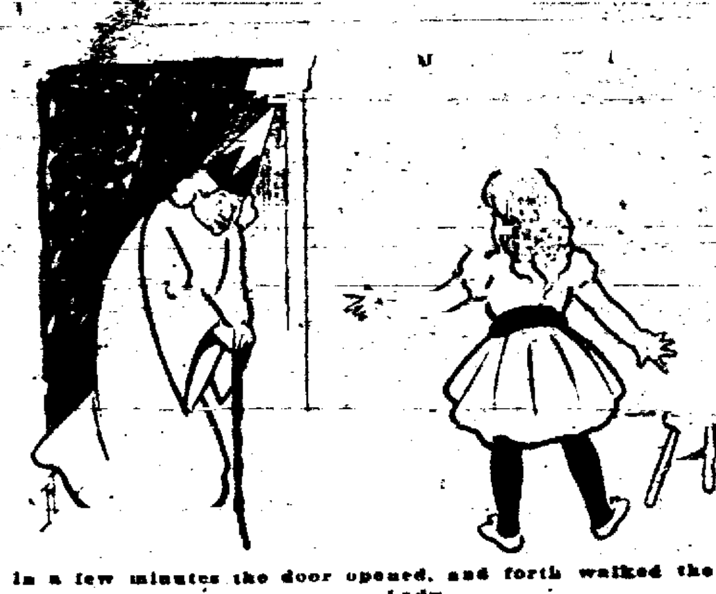
"Yes; what did they do with her—and who were all the dead children?" asked Grace.

"Goodness, yes; tell us about the Green Lady," added little Johnny.

"I'm awfully sorry that I can't," said May, a bit embarrassed over the unfinished ending of her story, "but I asked cook to tell me the rest, and she only shook her head and said: 'Why, bless your heart, child, I came away then and never heard how it did come out. It's a livin' secret to this day.'

"And that is all I could ever get her to tell. But—of course, we can believe it or not—just to suit ourselves, you know. However, I think it starts out well, don't you kids?"

Whereupon the listeners all agreed that the "Green Lady" had a very good beginning, but a bad ending. "Just what such a wicked old witch deserved," remarked May, dryly.



In a few minutes the door opened, and forth walked the Green Lady.

Riddles.

I fly through the sky
Almost a mile high;
I've no wings, but a tail
And I move like a sail
I am not a fowl;
Nor a beast, nor a [illegible]
Tell me, then, pray,
What I am—if you can
(A kite.)

Ten men's length,
Ten men's strength,
Ten men can't tear it.
But a baby can carry it.
(A rope.)

A Lesson in Painting a Picture.

First cut out the picture and paste carefully on a bit of smooth pasteboard. Then, with your watercolors, paint the sky a purplish-blue at the top, blending down toward the horizon line to a pale crimson and ending against the line of hills with a bright orange yellow to indicate a sunset. Paint the bodies and branches of the trees—where shaded—a warm brown, leaving the white spots to indicate the snow. Lay a dull faint grey over the distant hills. Paint the house sides brick-red, leaving the roof white. Paint the evergreen trees a deep green, leaving a few white dashes to represent snow. Touch the hedge with blue-green and the front fence with sepia. The smoke should be a deep blue-gray. When done press between books, then mount on a red picture mat and hang on the wall of your den.

THE SLEIGH RIDE

Hitch the steed up to the sled,
Then in you jump and go
Like the very wind across
The white and glistening snow.

Up the hill and down the dale
As sleigh-bells ring-a-ting;
To the breezes cast all fear,
As through the air you sing.

Hold the reins in firm and tight,
For he's a fiery steed
And may upset the sled, you know,
When going at such speed.

So hold him tight and guide him right.
As o'er the snow you glide.
Now, was there e'er such sport as this?
A crisp and brisk sleigh ride!

WILLIAM WALLACE, JR.

Little Biographies of Big Men.

Something About the Boyhoods of the Presidents of the United States

John Adams, second president of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., in October, 1735. Henry Adams, his great-grandfather, was the founder of the Adams family in America, and a pretty hard time he had struggling for existence by delving his living from a sterile soil and harrassed by hostile Indians. After his death the following inventory of his worldly possessions was made:

"A small tract of hill land (part of which was cleared for cultivation), a three room house containing three beds, kitchen utensils, a silver spoon and a few old books; a barn in which were a cow and calf, several pigs and some fodder." This entire property was valued at about [illegible].

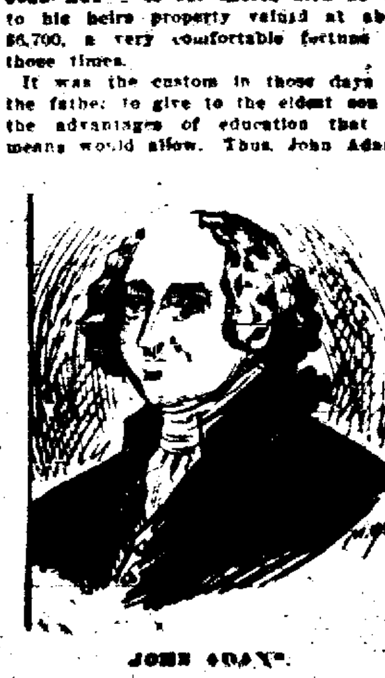
But to this small tract the Adams family added a few acres at a time, and by dint of ceaseless toil, strict economy and a judicious husbandry of the fruits of their industry they acquired a considerable estate, and when the father of the John Adams of our sketch died he left to his heirs property valued at about $6,700, a very comfortable fortune for those times.

It was the custom in those days for the father to give to the eldest son all the advantages of education that his means would allow. Thus John Adams, being the eldest son, was given a thorough college education, graduating from Harvard College in 1755, ranking the fourteenth in a class of 24. But while he bore the reputation being a studious scholar, he was not compared with many less worthy school-fellows, for in that day one did not rank according to one's scholarship, but took precedence according to the standing of one's family, and the Adams family did not then enjoy a high social position.

During his entire boyhood and youth John Adams was a hard and conscientious worker. He grew up in a most wholesome and vigorous environment, so characteristic of the early colonial days. While yet very young he framed a philosophy all his own, keeping to his standards in spite of opposition, a trait in his character which many called stubbornness, but which was rather the following out of his honest convictions.

Although he possessed many fine traits, he also had his weak side, and none knew this better than did John Adams. In his diary he says: "Vanity, I am sensible, is my cardinal vice and cardinal folly." And in many ways he deplored the fact that he was endowed with too much conceit. As a boy he was never a pleasure-lover in the physical sense. He was studious, industrious, serious and rather inclined to distrust others. This last characteristic made him appear unsociable and caused him to make few friends. But, aside from his few shortcomings, John Adams was a most admirable boy, possessing a noble nature and an indomitable will, which enabled him to succeed in later life.

MARY GRAHAM.



JOHN ADAMS.

Conundrums

Why is the sand of the sea like strong drink?
Because they are both found at the bar.

When are household servants like vessels?
When being discharged.

What is it that you may shut up in a room, lock the doors to hold it, have a watchman to prevent its leaving and which will, in spite of all this precaution, go out?
A little fire.

When is a ship like a spool of thread?
When it has a hole in it.

Why are tailors and sleighs alike?
They are both cutters.

MAUDIE'S PARTY.

By V. R. Emanuel.

"Mother," said little Maudie, with a pout, "I'm sure that three helpings of dessert would do me no harm. Why, when I was staying for the summer at Aunt Eliza's, we all ate just what we wanted and were none the worse off."

"And you and Janet came home looking as yellow as two twenty-dollar bills on account of the bilious things you had been eating," answered her mother.

"Well, anyhow, we felt right enough inside," said Maudie. "How is it, I wonder, that the things that are nicest to eat are always those that we can't get. Pie is much nicer than bread, but there's much less of it in the world, and the grown-ups usually make a corner in it for themselves. When I grow up I shall eat anything I choose."

"Let me hear your imaginary bill of fare for dinner," said Maudie's mother.

"Well, I should begin with meat, just in the ordinary way," answered Maudie, "only it would be turkey. And no one would eat any part but the breast. Then there would be cranberry sauce, and molasses, and chocolate to drink, and bread and honey, and pie covered with condensed milk, and all kinds of nuts and fruit."

"And then the doctor," said her mother, smiling.

"Well, of course, if Janet made a pig of herself. But as long as we didn't overeat, why should we fall sick?"

"You shall try it and see."

"What?" exclaimed Maudie, jumping up from her chair, "do you really mean that, mother?"

"Yes," said her mother, plying her needles busily. "Experience is the only method by which anything can be learned. So you do not believe that all these rich foods would make you sick. On January 22, which is your birthday, you shall invite all your friends to a party, and you shall all make out your own bills of fare."

For many days after this conversation Maudie and Janet could hardly contain their excitement. Never before had such a wonderful thing been known to happen. They sent out invitations to five friends, Nellie and Esmeralda Bishop, Amarinth Joy, Hester Leroul and Magdalena Smith. In addition to these an invitation was extended to Amarinth's brother, Bud, who was only five years old, but as fat and greedy as a pig.

Now you might imagine that the mothers of these children would have objected to their being gorged upon every imaginable delicacy, but strange to say, not a word of protest was made, although they held a secret meeting, at which Maudie's mother was present, to discuss the matter. You see, all the girls were just at that age when their rapid growth drove their appetites into erratic courses. Nellie and Esmeralda Bishop used to glide into the pantry and eat all the prunes; Amarinth Joy and Bud would sit upon the shelves of the storeroom and eat preserves by the jarful with nothing but mouths and fingers; Hester Leroul had driven a benevolent aunt into the poorhouse by her fondness for ice-cream, and Magdalena Smith had stopped growing upward and had begun to expand all round because she ate so much. So the mothers had resolved to show them the necessity of restraining their unbridled appetites.

You can't think how much quarreling there was before the bill of fare was fixed upon. Everybody wanted something different. Of course, there were some delicacies which were mutually agreed to be so delicious that everybody wanted them. For instance, sugar plums, and brown bread spread with thick cream and honey, with condensed milk on top. There had to be turkey, filled with the finest chestnut seasoning. But Amarinth wanted strawberry shortcake, which was out of season. Bud wanted [illegible] wanted nothing but ice-cream, and Nellie and Esmeralda wanted the turkey stuffed with prunes. Finally the following bill of fare was unanimously agreed upon:

Turkey with Chestnut Filling.
Honey and Cranberry Sauce.
Onion Sauce with Prunes.
Omelet with Ice-cream
Pumpkin Pie. Apple Pie. Peach Pie.
Custard Pie.
Honey and Cream. Condensed Milk.
Molasses.
Hot Mince Pie. Cold Mince Pie.
Sugar Plums. Nuts and Fruit.
Chocolate. Mixed Pie. Cocoa.

This bill of fare, set up and printed by Magdalena's uncle, was exhibited with pride to Maudie's mother, and it is reported upon trustworthy authority that when she read it an inscrutable smile played for an instant round her mouth. Somehow or other, news of the event leaked out and "The Squedunk Herald," which was the local paper, wrote a three-column editorial, using the menu as the basis for an attack on the Republican administration. The dinner was to be at noon. Precisely upon the first stroke of the hour seven eager faces gazed around the festive board, not at one another, but at a massive turkey, literally oozing chestnuts, resting upon its back in a thick gravy. And, no doubt, its face would have been illuminated with a seraphic smile had it not terminated just where the neck joined the breast bone.

Very soon seven plates were filled with turkey and chestnut filling, around each plate were many little plates containing honey and cranberry sauce, onion sauce with prunes, and buttered pie which took the place of bread. There was no conversation, the mouths of the diners being otherwise occupied. But hardly had they began to eat when "bang, boom, tum-ta-ra-ra, bang" was heard in the street outside. Magdalena, holding a spoon and a plate of ice-cream in one hand and a turkey bone in the other, ran to the window. The village band was playing a march in front of the house. And, oh! all the prominent citizens were assembled there—the mayor, the councilmen, the district attorney and a throng of small boys.

"Oh, dear, they have come to take us to prison," sighed Magdalena, gobbling down the ice-cream.

But this was not the case. A deputation entered the room, led by the Women's Guild and the Mother Dorcas Society and followed by the editor of "The Squedunk Herald." [illegible] positions on chairs, while the members of the Dorcas Society, assuming the function of waitresses, went round and round the tables in silence, handing the dishes to the girls as they were needed.

At first, so great was their surprise, none of the guests appeared to have much appetite; but soon, being reassured by Bud Joy, who was munching his third helping of turkey with grave unconcern, they fell to again. When the turkey had been demolished, the treasurer and honorary recording secretary of the Dorcas Society brought in an enormous dish of omelet, which steamed and bubbled in the center, but was frigid and cold around the edges, where it was hidden beneath great mountains of ice-cream. There was red ice-cream, flavored with strawberries; there was green ice-cream, flavored with pistachio; there was white ice-cream, flavored with vanilla; there was blue ice-cream, flavored with huckleberries; there was brown ice-cream, flavored with chocolate, and in the center of the table there was an immense pile of yellow ice-cream, labeled "Not to be eaten until the end of dinner."

Three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the meal Janet laid down her knife and fork and gazed inquiringly up at the ceiling. A minute later Maudie said "Oh!" and laid down her own knife and fork. Then Nellie and Esmeralda Bishop smiled at each other, Hester pushed back her chair, Amarinth Joy built a large pyramid of cups and plates, and Bud, who was seated on a high chair, whispered in hoarse, baby tones, "Me want to get down."

All this while the band had been playing a series of brisk marches; but now, at a signal from the conductor, the music changed. It took on an eerie, wailing sound, and Magdalena, who was musical, knew that the piece was one of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words."

Then Maudie's mother brought in a pumpkin pie; Magdalena's aunt brought in a custard pie; Mrs. Bishop brought in an apple pie; Mrs. Joy brought in a peach pie, and Mrs. Leroul brought in honey, molasses and condensed milk.

"Now, dears," said Maudie's mother, "here is the dessert. Eat and enjoy yourselves."

Sadly and yearningly the guests looked at one another. Then, as if resolved not to be overcome, they took up their spoons and forks and set to work. Immediately the crowd outside set up a cheer. They were half way through when in came the sugar plums, and somebody set a huge tankard of steaming chocolate upon the table.

"Drink this nice chocolate, girls," said Mrs. Bishop.

Suddenly Bud burst into tears.

[illegible] "Me want to get down."

They ran to him to lift him from his high chair. But their efforts were all in vain. Poor Bud had stuck between the projecting arms like a clam in his shell, and all attempts to set him on his feet only succeeded in dragging the chair around the room.

"Send for a carpenter," exclaimed Mrs. Joy, wringing her hands, "and, oh, Mrs. Bishop, where are my poor Bud's legs?"

Horrified at this speech, all clustered round the unfortunate youth. Mrs. Joy had spoken truly. All that could now be seen of him were a tiny head and two small feet, the space between them being filled by an immense, spherical, balloon-shaped body. And at the back—I blush to write it, but—his clothes had parted.

"I don't think I want any molasses," whimpered Amarinth, looking at her brother through her tears. "Girls, let us get down."

Hester Leroul's face was as white as chalk. Janet and Maudie, clasping one another's hands, bent over the table and concealed their faces. Magdalena Smith was holding her ribs. The Bishop girls were searching for their hats.

"Don't you feel well, dears?" asked Mrs. Bishop, tenderly. "Here is Dr. Jalap."

At these words the doctor entered with a bound. In his hand he carried an open case filled with all sorts of shiny knives and saws. His vest was fastened with pills, instead of buttons; he wore powders in his hair, fastened in little curl-papers, and his expression was like an ogre's. The band was playing the "Dead March in Saul."

"Stop, girls," he shouted, advancing to the table, while the guests, overcome with horror, paralyzed with fear, were unable to stir hand or foot. "Here," placing his hand upon the dish of yellow ice-cream, "here is a castor oil cream for you."

Seizing a tablespoon, he filled it with a piece of the yellow mass, and, while Maudie gazed at him with open mouth, he thrust it between her lips.

"Swallow it all!" he cried. "Don't leave a drop of it, or I'll—I'll—I'll——"

His voice grew fainter and fainter, and he began to fade away. Maudie turned her head, struggled, kicked and opened her eyes to find herself lying upon the sofa, while her mother's needles clicked busily at her crochet work.

"Oh, mother," she said, "I have had such a curious dream. I thought I gave a dinner party and we all ate till we were sick and then Dr. Jalap came and—it was a dream, wasn't it?"

"I hope so, dear," answered her mother.

"And, mother, I think two helpings of dessert are quite enough, after all."

Precisely on the first stroke of the hour seven eager faces gazed upon the festive board.

How to Make a Peanut Frame.

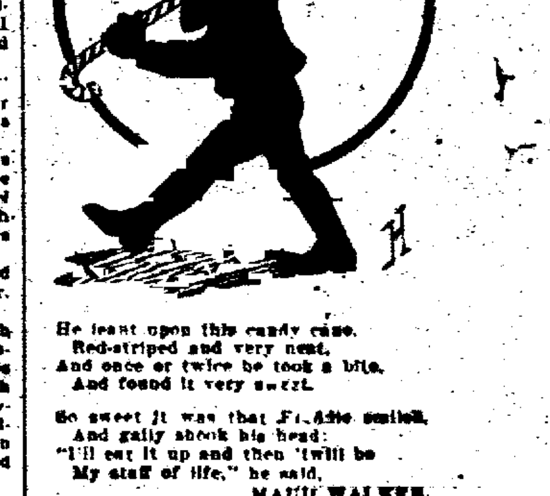
Girls, did you ever see a photograph frame made of peanuts? Well, try making one for yourselves. And if you do you will not stop with one—you will probably make three or four for your own room as well as some for your friends as little gifts, for you will find them most unique and artistic.

Have a carpenter make a thin pinewood frame to fit a cabinet or panel photograph, building it with the proper groove in the back to admit of fitting in a glass and cardboard protection. Then get a bag of peanuts and a pot of good glue. With a small brush apply the glue to the frame and lay on the peanuts—in the shells, of course, taking pains to fit them snugly together. As you place them drop a little glue from the brush between the nuts to hold them securely together. After the frame is completely covered with the peanuts let it lie on the table till the glue is thoroughly hardened, then with a clean brush go over it very carefully with furniture varnish.

If the frame is hung against a panel of dark red or green burlap you have no idea how artistic the effect is.

Freddie's Candy Cane

Little Freddie had a cane,
A candy cane had he;
He walked about the house with it,
'Twas a pretty sight to see.



He leant upon this candy cane,
Red-striped and very neat,
And once or twice he took a bite,
And found it very sweet.

So sweet it was that Freddie smiled,
And gaily shook his head:
"I'll eat it up and then 'twill be
My staff of life," he said.

MAUD WALKER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS

FASHION of FORMAL INTENT

A Princess Dinner Gown

Costume De Visite In Chiffon Velvet

An Exquisite Hand Work

A Novel Fastening for Underwear

WITH the closely fitting princesse lines prevailing to the extent of a furore for gowns of all sorts and for all occasions, it behooves the woman who would present a faultless appearance to pay due heed to the matter of underwear

Physicians long ago declared in favor of the one-piece union suit as being the most hygienic and practical and now that one of our poets of higher vein has built a modern Cinderella lyric round the union-suit idea, we realise what attention this item of apparel is receiving Though we laugh at the tale that

"Twas all the Land of Fashion spread
For Woolen and the Simple Life"

and rejoice at the patness of the phrase "The simple flannels of the rich"—the ditty only strengthens the appreciation of this sensible fashion

And, assuredly there is nothing whatsoever sold over the retailers' counters that chimes in so delightfully with present modes and methods of dress as does this same combination garment For the woman of limited means there are well-shaped examples in soft cotton that may be purchased for even less than a dollar the suit, while for her extravagant sister, to whom luxury is a necessity there are more exquisite things in Italian silk—a suit of silken jersey cloth, as sheer as well may be, and yet as strong and well-wearing as silk has ever proved itself to be, the cost of which will leave but little change from a ten-dollar bill.

Between these are the woolen garments which may be had as fine and soft as one's purse and fancy pleases, and indeed, all grades of these wool garments are far removed from the old-time "flannels" of a generation ago

Manufacturers have experimented with this style until today there is not a normal shape or type of woman who cannot readily be fitted in these comfortable garments The size of the waist is materially reduced by the fact that there are absolutely no bands, no strings or buttons, no separate layers of material which present themselves when a knotted undervest and drawers and flannel petticoats are worn, a point this to keep in plain view when considering the gowns of the fashions of today

The new corset, too must receive due consideration, and indeed, one can hardly consider the question of corset without again recurring to that of underwear The lines and cut of the later productions of the corsetiere are touched upon elsewhere upon this page, but attention is drawn to the fact that with this far more closely fitting corset the matter of buttons upon the union suit makes itself felt. And that is just what the buttons are likely to do if the old time way of fastening the garment down the center of the front be followed

The later method makes the fastening across the chest (see the illustration), where it cannot possibly interfere with comfort. One gets into the garment feet first, draws it into place slips the arms through, and then the back is fastened to the front, just below the line of the collarbone In this wise there is not a crease, or a fold, or a seam to make discomfort beneath the corset, and an absolutely modish appearance is gained without in the least sacrificing either health or comfort to achieve it Quite the contrary: in following fashion in this one instance at least the devotee of the fickle goddess is doing all that her physician would most counsel

The best gowns of today are fashioned with either a drop skirt or worn over a separate silk petticoat that does duty for a drop skirt. In the majority of princess gowns the drop skirt is a part of the foundation and is usually stiffened either with a princess haircloth or with a row or two of flexible skirt bone above the hem. This is in the nature of a slight extender, and is what the dressmakers of Paris are employing in some way or another, so that the modish flare that characterizes the new cut is not lost for lack of emphasis.

When the gown is of the satin order then there is usually a separate petticoat that does duty for a drop skirt. One of the latest employs a bit of plaid silk for this purpose to be worn with the princess ... and the coat is lined to match this petticoat But rarely is there another petticoat worn with this for the outline of the hip must not be interfered with but when such is deemed imperative then is it of the softest and sheerest of silk or albatross silk lined. And then too it is so cut that the top does not reach within from two to four inches of the waist line. The front of this petticoat is caught beneath the corset hook, and it is so perfectly cut—either gored or circular—that it sets perfectly over the edge of the corset without fold or wrinkle

The yoke of China silk is quite a favorite idea for the attainment of a faultless fit over the hips, and in some instances the silk drop skirt or petticoat is fashioned with this sort of a top and a short skirt of very fine crepe albatross is caught into the yoke with it so that the two petticoats are caught upon the one yoke

But with correctly fashioned drop skirts and petticoats the use of tights is to be encouraged instead of the clumsy and bulky flannel petticoats For one thing we keep our houses so warm in winter time that flannels are oftentimes unnecessary and the difference in clothing is, or should be made in the outer wraps The equestrian tights that are drawn on when venturing out into the cold and removed on return to the house are both more comfortable and more sensible to say nothing at all of the considerations of fashion—than a flannel skirt could ever be.

The thin and sheer lingerie blouse too, flourishes in our steam heated houses, and there are delightful corset covers in silk intended for wear beneath these dainty but fascinating possessions. Plain white is the choice of the woman of good taste; but the shops say that all the delicate tints are in good standing as well

Richer, more elaborate, and, of course, more extravagant with each new model that is produced, the gowns that are intended to grace formal affairs and functions are this season far and away ahead of their predecessors in all the essentials that go to make a successful toilette.

For all purposes, practically, there is nothing that can or does compare with the chiffon velvets and velveteens. It may seem odd to mention the two fabrics in the same breath, but when one has compared the two closely it is readily seen that there is little, if, indeed, anything, to choose between the two fabrics save and except the matter of price

Those extremely clever and exclusive modistes whose simplest "creation" costs at least three figures and the initial figure is not usually a singular number, either—are making vast use of the new chiffon corduroys and figured velveteens. These latter arrivals are oftentimes called shadow velvets, for the device is stamped in in the finishing, and one has to hold the velvet up to the light to perceive the fact that it does not present a plain and unbroken surface after all. Dots and coin spots of various sizes are well scattered over the surface, they seeming to be pressed into the fabric.

Other late novelties there are in which the ground work is of satin or some soft silk, and the velvet appears in a ridged stripe of the uncut variety. In this instance the loops of velvet are well ridged up, so that one can see them clearly and plainly The best of them are all in self colors, although there are a few instances of black, pale blue, lavender and green, respectively, upon white backgrounds

The princess mode it is that is favored by the clever dressmaker for all of those frocks that are intended to grace formal appearances. Whether the princess be carried out in fact and in toto or is merely a clever simulation of the accepted lines, Dame Fashion's dictum remains the same. The dressmaker seems to have taken the old advice to "assume a virtue if you have it not" and paraphrased it to mean that the gown shall assume the fashionable virtues of the princess make, no matter how its lines may really have been achieved

It goes without saying, of course, that the latest cut in corsets must accompany these charming gowns. Indeed, there is simply not the least little bit of use in the dressmaker, no matter how clever and talented she may be, in trying to fit the latest cut over any but the latest corset The new lines are all so constructed that the smallness of the waist is emphasized, the bust is held well up and the line from under the arm to the hip is cleverly lengthened, and that without the least hint of tightness or of undue lacing The gently sloping hip is still maintained, and while the straight front effect is still in vogue it is very far, indeed, from being the box front that held sway last season The later corsets have the sloping dart lines brought much nearer to the front fastening this a ... materially in the illusion of a rounded and more slender waist, which is what the fashionable cut and ... of the present declare shall be prevailed.

For the very slender girl, and especially for the debutante, there are some clever effects being carried out with the aid of the bolero. In the hands of a clever dressmaker there is simply no end to the smart and becoming effects that this little item can be made to yield when properly devised Where the figure is immature or undeveloped this can be made a bonfanty that will conceal the defect cleverly, and then the swathed girdle that encircles the waistline will make that part of the figure conform better to present fashions and seem all the more rounded and slender for the fullness above it

Carriage and visiting toilettes are constructed in velvets and velveteens of varying colorings. There is a perfect fad for colors, whichever way one chooses to view it for off and odd shades of coloring There are some charming ones of such indeterminate hue that it were hard, indeed, to tell just how to classify the home of the grayish greens and the greenish grays are charming, especially when relieved with a touch of old white. ... are some smoke tints that it is hard to classify as either gray or brown, and some of the purple-reds and purple blues are equally difficult to define

These in velvet or in cloth, velvet trimmed, are in the highest vogue abroad; and braiding and embroidery are about equally used to their adornment. There is almost invariably a three piece costume, a coat skirt and a waist of chiffon or lace that has been dyed to match A velvet hat, too of the same coloring, with a long and fluffy ostrich plume or two in a vivid color contrast, ... completes the toilette Small furs are intended to be worn with these, and there is a marked difference between those intended for the debutante and for the dowager The latter claim sables mink and other dark furs while the younger sections of society are revelling in Iceland fox, ermine, chinchilla and the lighter tones in furs of expensive origin

Evening gowns are being cut far more decollete than those which have prevailed for many seasons Even the debutantes who heretofore have been contented with a lace yoke, transparent or chiffon backed at most are taking to this new mode as the duck to water It is this decolletage that is relied upon to differentiate the dinner from the dancing frock, the former usually employing the transparent yoke and the latter displaying the required degree of decolletage that will stamp it as the most formal of evening gowns.

All of the sheer chiffonlike materials are in the highest vogue Lace is used with an extravagance that adds mightily to the cost of the gown, and it is invariably lace of a goodly quality and a price to correspond. There is a vast liking for flouncings of irregular edge, deeply indented, and often lace insertions of these are defined with a ribbon ruche or a plaiting, or some one or another example of the bordure richelieu which Dame Fashion has recently resurrected to a marked degree of favor.

LITTLE FRILLS OF FASHION.

There is a growing fad for having one's stationery monogrammed with a facsimile signature, the initial letters of the name only being used. The stamping is usually done on the fourth page, the monogram running across the left hand corner and the address die balancing it straight to the right

Aigrettes on some of the new hats assume the most aggressive proportions, and stand out at all sorts of odd angles. One sees them, though, only upon the productions of expensive milliners, for the same aigrettes cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $12 or $15 a bunch, and it takes a bunch of goodly size to make any sort of an impression upon the millinery of the moment.

Short, loose and almost shawl shaped are some of the fur coats fashioned from expensive pelts. In sable and in mink these are so managed that the stripes that distinguish these furs are made to assume ornamental designs, serving as borders, meeting in V shape in the middle of the back and front and on the ... cape-like sleeve that the furriers are making such a fad of.

The most costly of velvets and brocades [illegible] and several of the New York shops have cut up odd lengths of the most expensive of dress goods into pillow squares. The remnants so disposed of are priced pretty closely to the original figures it is noticed but they sell like the proverbial hot cakes. A ribbon ruffle is the usual finish all around when dress goods are employed for pillow coverings

Hoods of various kinds and sizes are making themselves very prominent upon all sorts of wraps, and much planning goes to their adornment Bands of hand embroidered stuffs are used to excellent advantage and the cross bands that were so much favored earlier in the season are revived in the way that the hood is slung upon the wrap those bands seeming to hold it loosely in place

Lace chemisettes most of them really marvelous imitations of real laces are to be had for a fraction of the price that the real productions would cost. One charming reproduction of pointe de gaze has a high standing collar, and the chemisette portion extends clear over the shoulders, coming down to a point at the waistline. With this there are a pair of cuffs of irregular shape a point extending well up to the elbow while the wrist part is finished with a drooping cuff that ... well to the knuckles of the hand.

Miniature buttons in porcelain are the latest fad, and miniature painters abroad do not disdain to busy themselves with this work. So far it is only high class jewelry and novelty houses that have shown these exquisite and extravagant novelties One set, displaying the queens of England to the number of eight, is mounted in royal copper, the pale-blue tones of the background being set off by this ruddy coloring to perfection. The modest price of $100 is demanded for this set Marie Stuart and Queen Elizabeth are quite favored models for these miniature buttons and then the ... of a silver half-dollar readily ... and anywhere from $18 to $25 apiece.

The furniture shops are showing many reproductions of the old time highboys that are sure to charm the heart of any housewife. Was there ever a house yet built that had closets and cupboards and drawers enough to suit its mistress? Well, where these are lacking the highboy will be ... in their place. One recently made for the country home of a New York millionaire is such a high highboy that surely a stepladder will be needed to get at the top drawers. It is in black Irish oak, hand made and hand-carved throughout. The wood was imported, but every chisel and hammer touch was put on in New York, and New York may well be proud of the piece. Another similar one, but with extremely deep drawers, is of Bermuda cedar, and a mate to this is in California redwood, the ... in both instances being first carved and then highly polished by hand, no varnish whatsoever being employed, the natural grain of the wood being displayed ... and to spare.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Costume de Visite in Chiffon Velvet

The coat and skirt fashion in velvet is one that maintains in spite of the innovations that have crept into outdoor dress in other materials. In the Parisian model of the picture the little coat is fashioned after the chasuble order, and with a very ... the figure. The front is relieved with a vest of white cloth exquisitely embroidered in pastel colorings; and this same touch also appears as cuffs upon the double-puffed sleeves. The skirt displays the extreme of the circular cut, the top fitted by ... of hand run tucks over the hips and a deep tuck ... the hem making for ... stability in the sheer fabric around the feet. The material is in a dull shade of grayish green, one of the indeterminable tints that leads the catalogue of colors in the richest fabrics.

A Princess Dinner Gown

While the regulation princess cut is followed in this gown of double chiffon, or chiffon cloth, as it is perhaps more often called, the application of lace is so managed that a bolero effect is produced The yoke of lace over the shoulders is backed with the faintest shade of pink chiffon, the only touch of color in the gown Lengthwise tuckings are cleverly managed, so that they make for the requisite close fit at the waistline, the lace being prettily inset, so that it falls loosely over the tucks The chiffon is carried down to the knee, where a full flounce is introduced, lace being deftly used to conceal the joining and add at the same time to the light and rich effect. Little bouillonne bands of the chiffon are used to cover the seams, and deep tucks serve to weight the flimsy material at the hem. The sleeve is quite an elaborate creation, extending in a series of puffs and ruffles ... well below the bend of the elbow. The fastening, as is usual in this mode, is in the back.

A Novel Fastening for Underwear

With the closely fitting gowns that Dame Fashion dictates for the ... mode the question of underwear and its fastening becomes of quite some importance. The corset, too, fitting more snugly to the figure makes the location of buttons a matter of comfort, for if the old time fashion be followed the row of buttons down the middle of a combination suit is likely to prove exceedingly uncomfortable to wear The fasten across the chest kind is what the best dressmakers are advocating, and the corsetieres, too, are fully aware of the advantages of this mode For the woman who wears it, it ... it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AN LATURE NOVELS BY CLEVER WRITERS

JIM CURTIS'S OPPORTUNITY.

AS CURTIS came up the steps he saw that Renner's boasted "new arrival" Then he remembered the paragraph he had read in the weekly paper the evening before announcing that Miss Dorothy Amber of Pittsburg had arrived and would honor Mizpah by an indefinite stay!

Curtis was about to enter the bar to make sure he suddenly recalled the prejudice his sisters had against saloons, and thinking Miss Amber might have a similar feeling, he entered the door marked "post office" instead.

From the window he had the felicity of gazing at the stranger. He could see nothing but a mass of brown hair, one pink ear and a small hand on the arm of the chair, but even so much was worth looking at. After a while he summoned courage to ask

"Is the lady visiting anyone in these parts?"

"O, the young ladyl" She's staying with us. She didn't say what she come for. Fact is, she didn't say much of anything, for all she's so pleasant. D'ye want a keyokdoo?"

Curtis felt that he could not afford to be too particular concerning Renner's irreverent speech. He humbly signified assent and followed the host to the front porch.

"Miss Amber, let me make you acquainted with Jim Curtis, one of our prosperous stockmen and a leading citizen."

Dorothy was the kind of woman of which a lonely man dreams. To this man on the frontiers of civilization she seemed a vision of all the dear things he had put behind him when he left the old life.

Curtis remained on Renner's front porch a long time. Miss Dorothy made it easy for him. She had so many questions to ask about the country. She even asked him to name the principal people of Mizpah, but after he had gone over the list she smiled in confusion and said that he had mixed her, took his leave.

He came to town again two days later. While he was yet far away his eager eyes detected the blur of pink on the place where he had last seen her.

She had a bit of sewing in her hand, but she was gazing away abstractedly and had forgotten it. There were anxious lines in her face and her eyes had a look of fear. There was welcome in her greeting as she invited him to the chair near her own.

Curtis was disturbed at the change in her, certainly Mizpah was not treating the charming guest well. He skilfully suggested a drive. Her face brightened up and she ran to get her hat, and returned looking more than ever like a cuddled in her white hat and with a mauve pink parasol tilted over her shoulder. The cloud was quite gone from her face.

She praised his horses enthusiastically. He hadn't thought to complete the comfort of the hour this would have supplied it.

"It's the loveliest place I have ever seen," she said. "I'm glad I'm to live here."

"So you're going to stay?" as yet he hoped.

A bright blush overspread her face. Looking down at the toe of her small shoe, she admitted that it really looked so.

After that Curtis was silent. He was wondering who the man might be. He feared he had failed in his duty as a host but when he had left her down at Renner's where she said she rested.

"You had such a delightful drive."

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Miss Amber, let me make you acquainted with Jim Curtis, one of our prosperous stockmen and a leading citizen."

Dorothy was the kind of woman of which a lonely man dreams. To this man on the frontiers of civilization she seemed a vision of all the dear things he had put behind him when he left the old life.

Curtis remained on Renner's front porch a long time. Miss Dorothy made it easy for him. She had so many questions to ask about the country. She even asked him to name the principal people of Mizpah, but after he had gone over the list she smiled in confusion and said that he had mixed her, took his leave.

He came to town again two days later. While he was yet far away his eager eyes detected the blur of pink on the place where he had last seen her.

She had a bit of sewing in her hand, but she was gazing away abstractedly and had forgotten it. There were anxious lines in her face and her eyes had a look of fear. There was welcome in her greeting as she invited him to the chair near her own.

Curtis was disturbed at the change in her, certainly Mizpah was not treating the charming guest well. He skilfully suggested a drive. Her face brightened up and she ran to get her hat, and returned looking more than ever like a cuddled in her white hat and with a mauve pink parasol tilted over her shoulder. The cloud was quite gone from her face.

She praised his horses enthusiastically. He hadn't thought to complete the comfort of the hour this would have supplied it.

"It's the loveliest place I have ever seen," she said. "I'm glad I'm to live here."

"So you're going to stay?" as yet he hoped.

A bright blush overspread her face. Looking down at the toe of her small shoe, she admitted that it really looked so.

After that Curtis was silent. He was wondering who the man might be. He feared he had failed in his duty as a host but when he had left her down at Renner's where she said she rested.

"You had such a delightful drive."

[illegible]

AN HEIRESS COOKING.

MISS CHALMERS, I believe," said Brooks, raising his hat, and to his credit be it said that he did not realize how frosty his voice sounded.

She was half minded to tell him that she had changed her mind and would take the down train back. She could tell from his voice that he disliked her already, and knowing Betty Brooks' matchmaking propensities found it not difficult to guess the reason why.

Then she thought of Belle and obediently climbed into the buggy with his assistance. He was in no pleasant mood as he followed her, and he gave the spirited colts a lash with the whip that sent them flying down the road.

If he had hoped to frighten her he did not succeed, for she merely braced herself against the foot rest and smiled quietly from under the brim of her hat. He raised the whip again.

"Do you think those colts will stand any more punishment?" she asked quietly, as she laid a restraining hand upon his arm.

To Tom Brooks that was the final straw. He had had Grace Chalmers and her many attractions flung at his head ever since his return from Paris.

Now she had come to spell the last two weeks of his vacation; come to capture his hand if not his heart if she possibly could, and here she was dictating to him before she had been in the carriage three minutes.

He shook off her hand and brought the lash down on the horses with stinging force. They broke into a run and would not answer to his frantic tugging of the reins.

Leaning forward, Miss Chalmers grasped the reins. "Let go," she cried, imperatively, and shamefully he relinquished the lines to her.

With firm, gentle hands she handled the fractious pair, and recognizing the mastery of her touch they presently dropped to a walk, steaming and trembling.

"Horses are like human beings," she said quietly as she relinquished the reins.

"It was very stupid of me," he stammered, "but you see [illegible]

"I see," she said with startling directness. "You thought I had come up here for the express purpose of marrying you, and you were in a bad humor."

"There is no use denying it," she went on, as he made a gesture of dissent. "Belle is the dearest woman in the world, but she will insist upon trying to marry off all her acquaintances. I am as sick of hearing of you as you probably are of hearing of me.

"Now the only way to have a pleasant time this next fortnight is to have an understanding before we reach the camp. It is agreed that during these two weeks we shall not speak of love. Now, breathe freely and be friendly."

For a moment he sat stunned at her directness, then the humor of the past saved the situation, and when at last they turned into the camp road, Belle Brooks noted with decided satisfaction that her guest and her brother-in-law were upon the most friendly footing.

But as the week progressed she had less cause for satisfaction, for Grace gave not the slightest evidence of any willingness to wed and the perfect understanding between herself and Tom grew to be positive irritation.

Her most carefully arranged schemes went for naught, to the growing discomfort of Tom himself, who found their past an oppressive one.

Now that he knew Grace he was sorry for his rudeness, but not a word of love would she permit him to speak. After a dozen attempts he gave it up; it was irritating to have a warning finger raised whenever he sought to reopen the discussion.

"We signed a peace treaty," she replied quietly. "They tell me you [illegible]

"I have worked in the hope of finding forgetfulness," he cried, impatiently, "and I have not found it. Every hour of the day and night you have been in my thoughts. Even in my dreams you are with me, but you are kinder then. I wish I never had asked that promise."

[illegible]

"Do you think you [illegible] pertinent a change [illegible] merely that you were [illegible] get?"

"It is no change of heart, he cried. "I have loved you [illegible] you took the reins away from me. Why did I ever make that compact?"

"You would not make a very good driver," she said irrelevantly.

"How's that?" [illegible]

"The problem would only last two weeks," she reminded him, "and it was hard to keep it even then. I promise to tease you, dear."

"Why should the third be included in my penalty?"

"I thought to take the only means of offering Belle's well-meant but misguided efforts."

"And I never thought!" he began.

"Most men don't," she finished easily.

SPOOKS—MAYBE.

Mrs. Pritchard had wanted for a long time to attend "a real seance." She possessed a half-confessed belief in spiritualism, but she had never found an opportunity to satisfy the longing that was in her for proof that people might return from the grave or send back messages from that mysterious realm which is supposed to be beyond the gates of death. It was with undisguised eagerness, therefore, that she accepted Mrs. Winterset's invitation to attend the demonstration which was to be given in her home by [illegible] from Boston. Harry Pritchard sneeringly said it was all hold-down and tommy, but his wife was not to be stopped by his sarcasm.

"The trouble with you," she said, "is that your mind is filled with material things. When you read about the [illegible] and the news about the [illegible]

[illegible]

"Give, when, Madge, if I ever lose my job maybe you'll be able to support us by fortuning. All right. Go to your seance and feel each all the spooks you please. Only I want you to be home and not to let them work in any tricks on you. I'm going to put on a mysterious boiler that heats your camping around with one of those brass spooks that say much and do much."

These flippant comments were properly ignored by the lady, who that evening helped to form a circle in Mrs. Winterset's parlor.

When Harry Pritchard called for his wife at 11 o'clock he found her in a state of nervous excitement. She had received a message from Molly Sparhawk, who had shared her chair at a seance. It was wonderful, and established beyond all question the fact that the grave was not the end.

"What was the message you got?" asked Mr. Pritchard.

"It was: 'Do you remember the old buttonhook?' Harry, what are you laughing at?" "It was perfectly marvelous. She used to often borrow my buttonhook when we were at Wellesley together, and then there was the spirit of a little Indian girl that rang bells and thumped on a banjo and did a lot of other extraordinary things."

Her husband whistled softly, but [illegible]

[illegible] respectful remarks.

It must have been about 3 o'clock in the morning when Harry Pritchard became vaguely conscious of something pulling at his shoulder. At first he had an idea that it was the spirit of an Indian papoose, but later he learned that it was his wife.

[illegible]

"Harry, wake up! Wake up! Do you hear? Listen! There it goes again!"

[illegible]

"I'm more inclined to think it's a burglar."

"They never make a sound, for a moment, disguised with some sounds of several distinct tape agony to them [illegible]

"I'm [illegible] and the man who a burglar would be making that kind of a noise. There's no sale of anything downstairs that he would have to break into."

"Harry, suppose a burglar. Haven't she a good [illegible] sport, suppose?"

"[illegible] I'd go down 'and' [illegible]

"[illegible] that somebody was murdered in this house once, once?"

"Sue, I don't want you to get any more of these contended seances if this is the way you're to be affected. Now I'm just going to stay, you that your [illegible] Hey! There! [illegible] Get out of here."

Having given the burglar fair warning Mr. Pritchard got hold of his shoes and dropped them heavily upon the floor, after which he lit the gas. That he and his wife listened again.

"Tap, tap, tap," came the same sound from a downstairs.

"That's mighty strange, Madge. It can't be a burglar, after all."

[illegible] before [illegible] if we only had a medium with us it would be—"

"You surely don't mean that you'd want a medium with us the way we're dressed?"

"Harry, you don't realize how solemn a thing this is. Listen! There it goes again!"

[illegible]

NEW EGG STORY.

He was a self-fed American tourist and as he seated himself in a London restaurant he was immediately attended by an obsequious waiter.

"I want two eggs," said the American, "one fried on one side and one on the other."

"Ow is that, sir?" asked the astounded waiter.

"Two eggs, one fried on one side and one on the other."

"Very well, sir."

The waiter was gone several minutes, and when he returned his face was grave.

"Would you please repeat your order, sir?"

"I said, very distinctly, two eggs—one fried on one side and one on the other."

Oppressive silence and then a dazed "Very well, sir."

This time he was gone longer and when he returned he said, anxiously:

"Would it be awfulsome too much, sir, to give you mine? Some more [illegible] I guess I think I gave it right the first time."

"Very well," said the American, "fry and patiently. One fried on one side and one on the other."

More oppressive silence and another and fainter "Very well, sir."

This time he was gone longer. When he returned his collar was adjusted, his hair smoothed and his face scratched and bleeding. Leaning over the waiting person he whispered hoarsely:

"Would you mind taking your boots, sir? I've an some woods with the cook."—Baltimore American.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

One billion six hundred and twenty-five million gallons of coffee are drunk in the United States every year and about [illegible] of milk.

[illegible]

[illegible] the alphabet contains 21 letters, while the Italian alphabet has 20.

Bees have to visit about [illegible] flowers to make a pound of honey.

[illegible] machine which enters the [illegible] and removes the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] makes it resemble a beautiful make-up.

Natives of the interior of Brazil [illegible] and shirts made of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and black, orange and yellow.

WHY THEY DIVORCED IT UP.

THERE'S a certain young married couple in this town, who, after a year of strict economy, have [illegible] forever forsworn frugality. They have firmly declared their intention to give the saving habit the perennial pass-along.

There is a little story behind the dislike with which they now regard the economizing habit.

The main one-eighth of the matrimonial sketch is a young man with a $2,000 billet. The couple have been married for about four years. Up to about this time last year they were living up to the last piastre of the $2,000 per annum.

They occupied a $55-a-month flat, and the remainder of the salary bank roll went for such chicken-fed expenses as food, servant hire, duds, smokes, theaters, car fares, gas and so on.

Both of the young married people were fond of watching the gee gees wallow around the Benning merry-go-round at the two annual racing meetings, and, as regularly as the thoroughbreds reached Benning, they were—of course shredded and set back quite severely. But, oh, they sure did love to see 'em run!

Along about this time last year they both were seized by the economical bug at the same time. It was the home acquiring microbe that thus simultaneously grabbed them.

"Let's stop being run-ups," the man said to his wife one day last September, "and get a roof of our own over our heads."

It was just exactly what she herself had been thinking, and she said so with enthusiasm.

"First thing I know," he went on, eloquently, "I'll be an old no-account nuisance. Here I am, 35 already, and at this rate, by the time I'm 50 I won't have a collar button. It's time we cut out being such hoydens and saved something for a shack of our own, what?"

She'd just been going to say the same thing herself for weeks past, only she'd been afraid that he might think that she wanted to have him deprive himself of a little fun occasionally, etc.

"Fun, nothin'," he said, austerely. "I'm getting tired of the kind o' fun that keeps us up against it on the dough question all the time nothin' in it. And I sure don't intend to get to be an old yamigan of 40 without having a tin roof, anyhow, to show for my arduous labors in the vineyard."

The tumultuous applause from his wife which this exalted sentiment called for was his'n, of course.

"Now," he went on, "it's just this way:

"Here we are, coughing up $55 per lunar month for this flat. That's a big gouge, that $55. The furniture that we've got doesn't measure up to the flat. The flat's all right, but the furniture with which it's furnished is a heap taddy. Now, on October the first the agent of this flat'll pass it along to me to sign a lease for another year. If I do that I'll want to herd one of the instalment men up in a corner of his plant and take every thing he's got in stock away from him on the exclusive plan. I wouldn't let the furniture that we've got now live in this flat with me for another half year. Well, the raid that I'd make on the installment house 'ud set us back another four or five hundred. But if we make up our minds to economize, we can get a cheaper flat—a three or four-room clink, if necessary—and just camp out for a year. The furniture that we've already got will do all right for the cheaper and smaller wickiup, and we wouldn't have to buy so much as a what-not. And we could peck around and find a little plant of our own to buy on time, and I could stuff away about seventy-five a month out of my pay. That 'ud make $900 savings in a year. Next summer we soak the $900 down on it as a first payment. See?"

She saw, all right. She said it would be just gra-a-nd.

So they started off, right away, to look for a heap cheaper flat—one for about $22.50 per month. They landed one, away out on the outskirts, after a long search.

There are several hundreds of sad-eyed young married men and women in town right now who know what a $22.50-per-month flat is. But these two young married folks had the economy bug bad, and they decided to take the $22.50 flat and to stick out the year in it.

"It's pretty gummy, all right," the young man said, looking the flat over with no very joyous expression, "but we can't expect to snag out a flat with porcelain tub and filtered water and mosaic halls and an elevator rigged out with a dinge elevator boy that's never on hand, and all that, for 15 cents per diem. The question is, are you—you—game to stick along in this tepee for a year for the purpose of copping out the first payment on a home of our own?"

Well, was she? She invited him to look her over and decide that for himself.

And so, on the 1st of October, last year, they moved from their cute six-rooms-and-a-porcelain-bath flat, with lift and hardwood trimmings, to the flat with three rooms, each about the size of a skirt trunk with one of those little white-painted bathtubs, the enamel of which, half peeled, has a rough and raspy feeling to the bather.

They had to poke the bed into the parlor, and the bureau and chiffonier into the hall, which was all of two feet wide, and they dressed in the hall.

The dining room was so small that the husband usually sat on the window sill to eat. Thus perched at meals, he made such a funny hit with his wife that she jes' couldn't help but laugh—honest! For her part, she ate her meals while sitting on a tabouret placed beneath the table. The only part of her person visible to her husband at meals was her hands, when she'd reach up from underneath the table to grab off a biscuit or something like that.

But they were at last in a position to save money.

"This joint isn't such a bird as to looks," the man said, comfortingly, when the flat was fixed up, "but we're not mixing up with the diplomatic bunch this year, and we're not keeping house for other people, either. If they don't want to visit us here, they can stay away. I don't want the kind that visit to rubber and criticise and knock, anyhow."

When last winter set in, they found that the steam-heating plant of the flat was a phony. They shuddered through the winter in their out-of-door wraps. When the Benning races drifted along last fall and last spring they read the entries and the results, and both of them, of course, since they stayed away from the track, picked six winners a day. But they passed the ponies along. They did the best they could with their old clothes. They gave the high-priced theaters the go-by, and only staked themselves once in a while to quarter seats at the vaudeville. They had, in general, a real grisly time of it.

Since the beginning of summer this year they've been poking around town, looking for a home to buy on time. On Aug. 15 they had $800 tucked away in the bank, and they hadn't taken any summer vacation.

Then the man came into accidental possession of a couple of passes to and from New York. He suggested to his wife that they might as well use the passes—just to look the big town over for a couple of days. She thought that would be lovely. He drew the $800 from the bank, to have with him in case anything happened.

They happened to get into New York on the day before the running of the futurity. They decided to go down to Sheepshead Bay on futurity day to take a peek at the race. "Not to bet," they said solemnly to each other—far be that from them—but just to "see 'em run."

Which the same will be about all. The futurity put a $200 dent in the $800 savings. They decided to wait over in New York till the following Monday, and then go to Sheepshead again on that day "to get the $200 back." Their visit to the track on Monday set them back $300. They "saw a chance" to get it all back by playing a cinch on Tuesday, and when they zephyred out of the Sheepshead gate on that dismal Tuesday evening they had $465 and their return passes to Washington.

They looked each other carefully when they climbed on board the train for little old Washington.

"Well," he said, looking at her out of the slants of his eyes, and knowing full well in advance what her answer would be, "do we go back to the little $22.50-per-month plant and save up for another year to make the initial payment on the cute and lovely little home of our own, or do we—"

"Watch us!" she replied, briskly. "By the way, see if you can get a home paper on this train. I want to run over the flat lists and see what $60-a-month flats there are to let. And I want to read the installment furniture ads, too. We are going to come pretty near living," with a strong accentuation of the word "living," "during the ensuing twelve month, Jack."

AN ESKIMO GIRL'S BALL DRESS.

When an Eskimo young lady goes to a ball she is a gorgeous sight to gaze upon. A traveler reports just how a belle was dressed on such an occasion.

Her dress was made of the intestines of a seal, split and sewed together. This makes a transparent garment and the girls trimmed it with elaborate embroidery of colored worsteds and fringed it with strings of beads. Her trousers were white and made of Siberian reindeer skin embroidered with strips of wolf skin. Her hair was braided on each side with strips of wolf skin and strips of beads. Heavy necklaces and pendants of beads and teeth of animals hung around her neck and over her shoulders.

Snow-white gloves made of fawn skin were on her hands.

USEFUL DRESS HINTS.

New stockings of black silk are strewn with a few spiky little twigs embroidered in red and green.

Long, sweeping plumes adorn most of the large hats, and these are dyed a color that is marvelously beautiful.

The Eton petticoats are like odds and ends of fallen rainbows. It is a shame to cover up their loveliness under a dress.

Everybody is in dress the tendency is to extend the lines of the figure by close-fitting corsets, and there will be work for the padder to do.

Feather was introduced tentatively as trimming awhile back, and this autumn promises to play quite a part in furnishing up the street coat.

It was a long storm, she said, and not only wanting to make any further guesses alone, Harry grabbed a bundle of matches and started downstairs, striking fire as he went along.

The circus was reached at the first landing. H. Pritchard emitted a yell of terror and got back upstairs at one leap, knocking down their costliest etching as he went and thereby causing a terrific shattering of glass.

When he reached his wife she was completely hidden beneath spreads and quilts, while cowering in a corner of the bedroom was the cat, accompanied by the sheepish sticky flypaper that had been responsible for her spirit rappings.

In the morning when Mrs. Pritchard asked her husband why he had been so frightened if he did not believe in occult things, he got red and told her that a woman who hadn't energy enough to put the flypaper away when the summer was gone did not deserve a husband of a home, and, furthermore, he expressed the opinion that any ghost who would send back from the other world a message about an old buttonhook must have a mighty low opinion of the mental qualifications of the person for whom the message was intended.

Whereupon Madge Pritchard went home and told her mother that she feared her life was going to be a dreary waste.

"Speeds" of Automobiles.

In the course of a case in an English [illegible] counsel said there were four speeds at which motorists travelled. They were (a) the speed the policeman said; (b) the speed the chauffeur told the magistrate; (c) the speed the chauffeur told his friends in a public house, and (d) the real speed.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Men [illegible] Colorado [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] Colorado.

WANTED—Two men in each county to represent hardware department. Established house. Salary $21 weekly. Expense money advanced. Address Hardware Desk 1, THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—A first-class all-around sale man to cover unoccupied territory; permanent position and good income to right man. Address Sales Manager, Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen with experience in this or other line to sell jewelry with special advertising features for general trade. McAllister-Coman Company, [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Sober, reliable young man as partner with $250 in well paying cash business; requires two men. Duties light. Easily learned. $25 per week and expenses. Address Business, Care Gazette.

WANTED—Union carpenters, liberal contract to first class men who will exchange work for lots, part cash paid. THE HASTINGS-ALLEN REALTY AND BUILDING CO., 22 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Men everywhere, good pay, to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc., no canvassing. Address National Distributing Bureau, 100 Oakland Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ENERGETIC workers everywhere to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Cooperative Advertising Co., New York.

TWO live men or women in every city to sell [illegible] good pay, permanent. Write today for particulars. Lambert Snyder Co., 10 W. 22d St., New York.

GOOD PAY—To men everywhere, to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. Universal Adv. Co., Chicago.

IF YOU contemplate a business course, remember that the Central Business college is the reliable institution. Phone [illegible] Red.

JOSH BILLINGS CIGAR

Havana Filler. None better. 5c straight.

DON'T WANT YOU TO FREEZE—You can get overcoats from $2.00 up at M. K. Myers' loan office, 29 E. Huerfano st.

WANTED—Laborers to exchange work for lots, part cash paid. THE HASTINGS-ALLEN CO., 22 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Very cheap monthly payments two houses. Inquire [illegible] E. Huerfano.

WANTED MALE HELP.

THOSE windy nights should remind you to look up your fire insurance policy, and if you have none, or if it is not in the BEST company, phone us and we will call and see that you get the best protection that can be offered. A. J. Lawton, Phone 501, 17 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Quick, 25 general and local agents to handle best kitchen article known. [illegible] daily. Write or see [illegible] S. Nevada, City.

[illegible] Central Business College whether [illegible] interested or not, our work will [illegible] the best. Phone Red 281.

FOR new students Monday, 12th. Miller Shorthand School, DeGraff Bldg. Phone [illegible]. New and larger quarters.

[illegible] MEN [illegible] daily, permanent [illegible] circulars, tack signs—no canvassing. [illegible] Distributing Co., Chicago.

BATHS 15 cents at Reynolds', all hours. Phone Red 152, 22½ E. Pike's Peak.

TEAM work in exchange for Mdse. C. E. Moddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak.

WANTED SITUATIONS.

POSITION with ladies' tailor or dress-making department with dry goods firm. Fifteen years experience. Address with terms, B36, Gazette.

A LADY, well educated, would like to teach and take charge of young children or nurse to delicate child, daily or otherwise. B 52, Gazette.

WANTED—Position as salesman, book-keeper or office work; references first class, twenty years experience. Address B11, Gazette.

EXPERIENCED seamstress wants sewing in families. Shirt waists, children's clothes a specialty. Call 120 W. Del Norte.

WANTED—To work before school and after school for room and board. Address Gazette, No. B 49.

SEAMSTRESS wants work in private house, $1.00 a day. Call at 122 E. Huerfano, Room 9.

STENOGRAPHER, with seven years' experience, wants position. Phone Main [illegible].

PLAIN sewing, shirt waists a specialty. 227 N. Weber St. Tel. Red 293.

WANTED—Work, afternoons, by lady student business college, 616 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED TO RENT ROOMS.

IMMEDIATELY by three adults, furnished room; privilege housekeeping; 4 months; occasional use piano; $5.00 per month. B53, Gazette.

WANTED—By three adults, rooms or small house, furnished for housekeeping; near North park. Address B-58, Gazette.

WANTED ROOMS AND BOARD.

BACHELOR wants home in private family; close in; state location and price. Address B40, Care Gazette.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—Fresh eggs right out of the nest; also incubator for sale. 721 N. Corona.

FOR SALE—Pure white silk poodle pups. 13 W. Cimarron.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ladies to learn hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody or electrolysis [illegible] by electricity. Few weeks [illegible] our method of teaching. Scholarship includes full set of instruments, [illegible] examination, diplomas and [illegible]. Just moved into [illegible] with all modern facilities, electric vibrator, hydro-vibra massage apparatus, hot air hair dryers. Branches [illegible] offices. Investigate. Catalogue mailed free. Moler College, 1229 17th St., Denver.

FAMOUS SYKE SHORTHAND.

If we give addresses of graduates who hold some of the best positions in city, who studied ONE TO THREE months at NIGHT SCHOOL, then won't you investigate? Scholarship $25.

Teacher will enter any reporters' contest. Phone 612.

MILLER SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
DeGraff Bldg. (new and larger quarters).

IF YOU WANT the BEST fire insurance to be had, phone or call and see A. J. Lawton, 17 E. Pike's Peak. Nothing but the most reliable companies represented. Don't feel worried these windy nights. We can fully protect you.

EXPERIENCED young office manager, general agent and correspondent, familiar with stenography and bookkeeping, desires position; good penman; best references, unimpaired health. Box 572, Denver.

YOUNG women, competent and trustworthy, desires position as housekeeper for widower or bachelor of means. Best of references furnished. Open for engagement Feb. 1st. Address X. Y. Z., Gazette.

HOME WORK—Ladies wanted to do sewing at home. Material furnished reliable women. Particulars stamped envelope. Lenox Co., Dept. 22, Chicago.

LADIES—To do piece work at home. We furnish all materials and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., 34 E. Monroe, Chicago.

WANTED—Middle aged woman, white or colored; permanent position in small family, on a ranch near the city. Call afternoons, 921 Colo. Ave., Colo Springs.

MOLES and superfluous hair removed with electricity. Mrs. Anna Bethman, Phone Red 294, 27 E. Kiowa St.

WANTED—A washerwoman to do work at house. Apply Mrs. Allen, 117 N. Nevada avenue.

COOKS, waitresses, man and wife for private family in town. Mrs. Rhind, office 204 DeGraff Bldg. Phone 565-B.

HAVE yours nails manicured by Lydia Knox, known as one of the best in the city. Phone 281 Red.

EMPLOYMENT bureau, 204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon, Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 565-B.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply 2008 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; good wages to right party. 1032 N. Weber.

WANTED—Lady who can conduct a dining room business. Address B 12, Gazette.

GIRL for general house work, good recommend required; good cook. 920 Colorado Ave.

DOMESTIC HELP of all kinds wanted at once. Mrs. Headley, 202 North Tejon.

WANTED—A girl for company nights. Room free. 21 E. Las Animas.

ALL FACE creams at half price. Mrs. Anna Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa St.

WANTED—At once, competent cook, at 1323 North Nevada avenue.

WOMAN cook, also chambermaid, one who can wait table, at St. James hotel.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT.
We ARE making a specialty of renting, having a man who devotes his entire time to the purpose. If you have a desirable property that is vacant, we can rent it for you quick. Try us.

YATES & McCLAIN,
The Hustling Real Estate Firm.
15, 16, 17, 18, 18½, El Paso Bldg.
Phone Main 270.

A MIDDLE-AGED widow of excellent personality and good health, desires to rent a furnished commodious home, reasonably. By the year. Might entertain proposition of 15 to 40 rooms. Address B [illegible], Gazette office.

WANT to rent five-room unfur. modern cottage, north, permanent. Address B54, Gazette.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST [illegible] DONE.

[illegible] Advertising [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] desk and books [illegible] delivery wagon [illegible] floor scales [illegible] Box 461.

IF YOU WANT [illegible] to be had, phone or call [illegible] Lawton, 17 E. Pike's Peak. Nothing but the most reliable companies represented. Don't feel worried these windy nights. We can fully protect you.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, shoes, furniture, in fact, anything. Send postal or phone 175-B. Peoples Mission, Poor Relief depot, 22 W. Huerfano.

LADIES' TAILORING and Dressmaking by the day or week in families. Call or address 229 North Nevada.

WANTED—To buy secondhand coffee mill; large size preferred. Address B45, Gazette.

WANTED—To buy heavy set work harness. Address B-57, Care Gazette.

CASH paid for household furniture. Write or call Brigden, 121 E. Kiowa St.

DRESSMAKING, will go out or take sewing home. Phone West 54-A.

DIAMOND, ¾ to 1¼ karats. 12 N. Tejon St. Also old gold and silver.

WANTED AGENTS.

AGENTS—$10 a day easily made selling Flexible Gold sign letters; no experience necessary. Catalogue free. Falls City Novelty Co., 605 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS make $25 to $50 weekly selling our specialties; best sellers ever offered; catalogue free. Hoff-Bloss Mercantile Co., Alexandria, Mo.

WANTED REAL ESTATE.

A PRACTICAL ranchman and stock-raiser who has sold out wants furnished ranch for this season. Address W. P. Combs, Canon City, Colo.

WANT to buy 5 or 8-room house, between E. Kiowa and Monument streets; cost $3,000 to $4,000. B30, Gazette.

PERSONAL.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich, mailed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE Your fortune told, future and past revealed, surprising by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant—ST. JOHN, 12 Sheldon St., Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. KNOW THYSELF.

WANTED—The address of a middle-aged widow or bachelor girl who would marry, if suited. Address H. W., Care of Gazette.

LOST.

LOST—A pair of nose glasses, on Tejon. Finder return to 219 E. Yampa and receive reward.

LOST—Thursday night, black fur glove. Geo. L. Bradley, Brunswick Bowling Alleys.

BIG SALE on wheels all this week at LUCAS', 129 N. Tejon St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; return to 120 E. Huerfano St. and receive reward.

LOST—Fur boa near High school. Reward. 118 South Weber.

DRESSMAKING.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS made at reduced rates this month. Mrs. Roberts, 616 North Corona. Phone Black 1082.

DRESSMAKING—Plain sewing, children's garments a specialty. 212 E. Cimarron.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE MAPLES, 2[illegible] North Cascade. Phone black [illegible]. Steam heat; rooms with bath, sleeping [illegible].

PLEASANT [illegible] housekeeping rooms; first floor, bath [illegible] 15 S. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—Two [illegible] furnished rooms for light housekeeping [illegible] 707 N. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—[illegible] furnished [illegible] housekeeping [illegible]

THREE-ROOM modern flat; gas range, heat furnished. [illegible] East Platte.

FURNISHED [illegible] light housekeeping rooms. 227 North Cascade Ave.

THE Lalecio—Best, best, best furnished rooms $2 to $4 week. 225½ E. Pike's Peak.

THREE housekeeping rooms, second floor, bath. $[illegible]. No. 704 N. [illegible].

LIGHT housekeeping rooms, [illegible] one for $4. 704 S. Cascade.

SUNNY—west side housekeeping rooms; good location. 1707 Washington Ave.

FURNISHED room, close in, with or without board. No. 327 S. Tejon St.

STRICTLY MODERN furnished suite; 220 E. Bijou.

2 FURNISHED sunny rooms for housekeeping. 516 N. Corona; modern house.

FURNISHED room for rent, reasonable, to right party. 415 E. Yampa.

CALL at 724 North Corona; use piano. Also incubator for sale cheap.

WARM furnished rooms for light housekeeping, modern. 221 East Bijou.

ELEGANT rooms and sleeping porch, 315 N. Weber st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Duren, 317 N. Nevada.

TWO pleasant rooms, with board, reasonable rates for winter. 313 E. Kiowa.

BOARD and rooms, table board. 724 N. Nevada ave., phone 776-A.

BOARD and room; table board. 25 West Bijou. Phone Black 162. Mrs. Call.

[illegible] cade.

LARGE, sunny south room with alcove, five windows. 819 N. Nevada.

ROOM and Board. Sleeping porch. The McGregor Inn, 712 N. Tejon.

ROOMS, with or without board; fine location. 15 West View Place.

LARGE front room, with board. Mrs. Pease, 410 N. Weber.

ROOMS and board. Mrs. John Urquhart, 16[illegible] N. Weber.

FURNISHED tent, with board. 736 Colorado avenue.

TABLE board, day, week or meal, close in. 327 S. Tejon St.

TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished 7-room house, modern, electric light, gas and bath; good location, 12 blocks north. Attractive terms to good party. Inquire 21 E. San Miguel St.

PRETTY 3-room furnished cottage, sunny, clean, water inside. 1411 North Wahsatch Ave. Nice home for right party.

DESIRABLE four-room flat, modern, just refinished; also furnished flat, 629 N. Oak.

FOR RENT—A five-room modern furnished house at 1904 Colorado avenue. Terms reasonable.

FIVE-room house, modern, furnished, not far out, $30. Inquire Room 26, Midland Block.

COTTAGE—Two and four rooms, near car line, cheap. 208 S. Sahwatch.

NICELY furnished four-room modern, close in, 125 E. Vermijo. Phone 336 Red.

LIST your houses with Mrs. Headley, 202 N. Tejon St. She can rent them.

THREE-ROOM modern flat; gas range; heat furnished. 7[illegible] East Platte.

FIVE and three room modern cottage—314 East Bijou. See owner there.

FURNISHED house for rent, 6 rooms 623 E. Platte.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

THREE rooms and pantry, suitable for light housekeeping. 30[illegible] S. Nevada.

6-ROOM modern cottage [illegible] 200 block East Kiowa. Call 328 E. Kiowa.

FIVE rooms, hot and cold water. [illegible] Grand View place.

[illegible]-ROOM modern house. [illegible] High [illegible] East Kiowa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE STAR LOAN CO.

ROOM 25,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PHONE 578-A.

That little debt! Don't let it worry you all next year when you can get plenty of money just on your note.

RAILWAY, MILL EMPLOYES,
STREET CAR MEN,
CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS
And all other employes find our offices reliable for sums of $10 to $100.
Discounts if paid before due.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT,
UNEQUALLED RATES
EASY PAYMENTS.
Get your credit with a reliable company, where you obtain money when needed.

SALARY LOANS AT HALF RATE AT THE WEEKLY PAYMENT LOAN COMPANY.

If you have a permanent salary you can borrow money on your personal note. No mortgages or indorsers required.

$100 repay	$22 75	$11 40	$5.70
$ 50 repay	$11.40	$ 5.70	$2.85
$ 30 repay	$ 5.90	$ 3.40	$1.70

All business strictly confidential.
CHATTEL LOANS
On easy weekly payments at much lower rates than you get elsewhere.
203 Colo. Bldg. Phone Black 182.

MONEY

TO LOAN ON CHATTELS
AT LOWEST RATES.
H. A. SCURR,
2 S. TEJON ST.

$40,000

To Loan at Lowest Rates.

NO DELAY

DESIRABLE NORTH END PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.
Apply to
[illegible]
113 E. Kiowa St.

TO LOAN.
Money at 5 and 6 per cent. on real estate; no delay.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel. 472-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO LOAN—$2,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates, will loan $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock. NORTON INVESTMENT CO., Suite 26-27, Midland Block.

6 Per Cent Money to Loan
On Colorado Springs Real Estate.
DAVIS-McCUAN INVESTMENT CO.,
426-429 Hagerman Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS. TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. WOLFE & BELL. ROOM 4, P. O. BLDG.

CHATTEL LOANS at low rates, no commission; real estate loans. 31 P. O. bldg.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

THESE windy nights should remind you to look up your fire insurance policy, and if you have none, or if it is not in the BEST company, phone us and we will call and see that you get the best protection that can be offered. A. J. Lawton, Phone 501, 17 E. Pike's Peak.

WILL sell 300 shares American DeForest Wireless, preferred and common stock [illegible] dollars per share. Address P. O. Box 4[illegible], Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE—Small [illegible] horse power upright steam engine. Good condition. Must be sold. Address E, care Gazette.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Irish Setter puppies, six weeks old. Price $10. Address W. R. Wheaton, Elkton, Colo.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, slightly used piano. Party must sell. Call at 226 N. Tejon St. where piano is now stored.

FOR SALE—One 12-horse power electric motor; good condition, cheap. Must be sold. Address Motor, care Gazette.

SHEEP manure, $1.00 per ton, delivered. Phone 495A. Busnam & Co.

FOR SALE Scholarship, 1st business college cheap. Address A-100.

FOR SALE—Old papers, [illegible] per hundred, [illegible] at Gazette office.

TYPEWRITER, fine condition, $3[illegible]. Call 822 E. Costilla St.

CHEAP, one light wagon and silver plating outfit. 716 N. Walnut.

WANTED—To sell piano and Angelus, almost new. Address B-56, Care Gazette.

TO SELL light delivery wagon, horse and harness, cheap. B-55, Gazette.

KIMBALL organ, in good condition. Fred Ekengren, No. 306 South Tejon.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels; 1212 Colorado Ave.

MEMBERSHIP on mining exchange. Apply room 7, Nichols block, 20 S. Tejon.

ONE good milch cow for sale, giving milk. Call 19 W. Las Animas.

TWENTY hens for sale. Call 721 N. Institute St.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow; also furniture of 7-room house. 525 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Rubber tired runabout, cheap. Phone 972-X.

ONE FOX TERRIER puppy, $1.00. 430 E. St. Vrain St.

SHETLAND PONY and buggy for sale. 430 E. St. Vrain.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

2,700 LB. TEAM, coal wagon and harness for sale, $250. Can be seen at rear 106 S. Weber, Sun. morning.

FOR SALE—A horse suitable for surrey or delivery wagon. Address B 44, Gazette office.

WANTED—Horse for his feed. Good care assured. David Smith, Box 824, City.

GENTLE MARE, buggy and harness. Price $65, for cash. 1103 S. Tejon.

Yes, A "TO LET" Placed In Your Window Might Secure You a Tenant of the class that does not read newspapers-- IF YOU WANT THAT SORT

If You Have Determined not to spend another winter in that leaky house, cut out a few Gazette Want Ads. and Run Around and take a look at Something Better

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

DON'T YOU WANT

A new modern home built to your order?

Select any one of our lots, make a small payment down, and we will build you a home just as you want it. Balance payable in small monthly instalments. Isn't this far better than renting?

IF YOU WANT

A home ready built we have for $50 DOWN AND $15 PER MONTH

A cottage of eight large rooms, bath, cellar, furnace, fireplace, polished floors, tinted walls, china closet, leaded art glass windows, best open nickel plumbing, etc., on large lot; 1.00 block north.

$60 CASH $18 PER MONTH

(Including Interest)

A cottage of four rooms, bath, cellar, range, shades, etc., west side, close in.

$50 DOWN $15 PER MONTH

(Including Interest)

Three rooms, bath and large cemented cellar, south end.

$35 DOWN $12 PER MONTH

(Including Interest)

Three rooms and cellar, with two 50-foot lots; northeast.

$20 DOWN $8 PER MONTH

(Including Interest)

Two rooms with lot 5x135; south end.

THE HASTINGS-ALLEN REALTY AND BUILDING CO.,
22 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE

We have several small groceries and restaurants for sale at a bargain. We also have one of the best restaurants in the city which is paying well now and in summer simply coins money. We also have one of the best groceries in the city, well located and doing a first class business. This can be bought at a bargain on account of the health of one of the family.

We have some genuine snaps in real estate, either large or small, vacant or improved. Come in and we will treat you right.

COFFEN & TERRILL

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Phone 303. 25½ N. Tejon St.

THE STATE REALTY COMPANY.

A nice tract of ground in the northwest part of town; under city ditch; very desirable for chickens and gardening. This tract is 100 by 310 feet and is improved with a neat four-room house. Price $2,700, on terms to suit.

We have a number of other choice tracts in the same vicinity as the above, which we can offer on terms to suit you. If interested in either poultry or gardening, we have something that will be worth your while to investigate.

Some nice vacant lots, clear, to exchange for improved city property or prairie lands in eastern Colo. or western Kansas.

Fire insurance written in the best of companies.

Loans made on real estate.

THE STATE REALTY COMPANY.

12 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Phone 795.
R. L. ... G. D. Scholz, L. ... Fyffe, W. E. Johnson, Directors.

DO NOT READ THIS

Without writing today for particulars concerning lots on your own terms in new town just starting in Ind. Territory. Buy before statehood and 15 sure of profit. Agents wanted. Mazie Townsite Co., 400 Gumble Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A snap. Stock and fixtures of confectionery; good location for grocery. Rent $10 month; 2 living rooms. Owner has other business. $150.00 takes it if sold at once; 2 blocks from large schools. Apply on premises, 30½ Colo. Ave., Colo. City.

5-ROOM house, corner lot, 50 by 1..., fenced, lawn, trees, 4 chicken houses; city water. Price $775; $75 cash, balance easy. If you are looking for a snap you will buy this. See McCleary Bros., 20 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—A 5-room house, modern, 506 S. Weber St., cheap; ½ cash. Address C. W. M., Times office, Cripple Creek.

GOOD SMALL house and lot, 50x190, cheap for cash. 826 S. Nevada.

NEW and modern 5-room house, very cheap if taken before Feb. 1st. Call 720 E. Uintah.

$15 DOWN, $7.50 a month, buys well-built cottage, close in, good lot, fenced, $500. 312 Mining Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

BY

J. E. TYLER & CO.

Special Bargain—An up-to-date cottage with 7 rooms and reception hall, in ... location, north end, only a few feet from the Tejon street car line; house has all necessary modern improvements, is south front and nearly new. We consider this a bargain. See us for price.

$1,800—A good seven-room dwelling, northeast, bath, lights and range, located so you have no railroads nor bridges to cross, south front lot and a very nice property for the money.

$2,650—On car line, north, a 6-room cottage with bath, gas for cooking and lighting; good sized lot; all necessary outbuildings; and we can sell on very reasonable terms.

$3,000—5 large rooms and reception hall; new and up-to-date; in the north end; not far out; lot 50x190. This is a choice property for someone who wishes to locate close to the college grounds, and it is a good bargain.

$4,750—The best bargain that has been offered in a long time; 9 large rooms, large reception hall; all beautifully finished and very conveniently arranged, very best of plumbing; hot water heating plant; large lot and good barn. This is comparatively close in. All nearly new.

500—A good 4-room cottage, nice lot, small barn, all in good condition, and we can sell it on easy terms.

1,800—A well located cottage, 5 rooms, bath, range, etc.; lot 50x165 feet; good lawn and fence; very large shade, one block from car line. Can sell on easy terms.

We have good bargains, large or small.

J. E. TYLER & CO.

17 North Tejon. Phone 454.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

... acres of land in Hand county, S. D., unimproved. Price $... Want exchange for city property.

A stock of confectionery, cigars and tobacco, soda fountain, to sell cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE: 480 acres of land 3 miles N. E. of Monument, 125 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and timber, a number of springs on the place; one good 7-room house with good outbuildings. Price $... Will put in horses and cattle if wanted at market price.

2,500 acres of land near Fountain for sale at $... per acre.

160 acres of land near Fountain; good water right, fair buildings, 18 acres in alfalfa. Price $3,000.00. Will exchange for city property.

OWNER WANTS OFFER: A six-room fully modern house in north end. Will sell cheap.

For Exchange: A six-room fully modern house in Los Angeles, Calif. Fine location; corner lot. Price $1,500.00.

FOR EXCHANGE: A 6-acre orchard near Los Angeles, Cal.; set out to apples, peaches, plums, apricots and olives, with a good five-room house and barn. Price $12,000.00. Will exchange for Colorado Springs property.

We have several fine cottages which we can sell on low monthly payments.

We write insurance. Call us up and let us write your insurance.

HOOVER & MARTIN,
Phone 304A. 128 E. Pike's Peak.

J. L. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate, Investments, Rents, Loans and Insurance.
Rooms 11 and 12, No. 112 S. Pike's Peak.

$1,000.00—Corner store, south end; building 20x30; two rooms upstairs.

$2,500.00—On car line; 6-room house, bath, lights, large shade, lawn, barn; lot 50x190.

$450.00—2-room neat cottage; lot 37x75.

$1,800.00—4-room house, close in; lot 50x190, with three two-room houses, fur...

$2,600.00—7-room house on Colorado Ave.; cement walks, bath, barn; lot 30x120.

$1,100.00—7-room brick house, west side.

$4,500.00—8-room house and 15-room house; lot 50x190; one block from court house.

$3,300.00—7-room, strictly modern house; close in.

FOR SALE—7-room cottage at 729 N. Tejon, at a bargain. Address Mrs. Maggie F. Mellor, Wayne, Neb.

GOOD 4-room house on monthly payments. 915 Baltic. Will sell very cheap. See Owner, 723 E. Huerfano.

8-ROOM house, modern, close in. Sell or trade for smaller. Address B 51, Gazette.

5-ROOM modern house. Call at 902 E. Cache La Poudre.

FOUR-ROOM house, barn, etc., $1,200; $100 down. Address owner, B42, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Four large room house, furnished, $7. 514 S. Cascade.

FOUND.

BEST repair shop in the city; 2d hand wheels and all bicycle sundries at bargain prices. Lucas, 129 N. Tejon St.

TO RENT UNFUR. ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, light, bath. 522 South Nevada.

AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. COFFEY & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Room 9, Midland block, city.

FOR SALE FURNITURE.

IRON beds, folding beds, dining tables, chairs, sideboard, combination desks, kitchen safe, typewriter desk; stoves. 121 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Furniture Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. 222 N. Nevada.

HOUSEHOLD goods for sale. 420 E. Boulder.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

J. L. FRANKLIN & CO.
... E. Pike's Peak Ave.

$1,...
...-room ... lot 25x125 on ... Ave.; terms ...
LOTS ...

$2,...
... room ...

$4,500.00
9-room modern house on one of the best cross streets in the north end; ½ block of the Tejon car line; two blocks above the college. This is a fine home.

$2,600.00
7-room modern house, north end, between Nevada and Weber; ½ block of car line; close to school. We will ...

$1,800.00
4 rooms, bath, range, ... water, ... large lot; $... down, $... per mo. for the balance.

$...
4 rooms and pantry, water, barn, chicken house, large lot, 50x190, all fenced, south front; ½ block to car line; $... down, bal. $... per mo.

We have vacant lots to sell on payments.

We write fire insurance and rent houses.

J. L. FRANKLIN & CO.
Tel. 177 R. 18 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
THE SIGN OF THE RED IRON POST

RESIDENCES

$2,000—8 rooms, modern, except ... 50x190, shade ...

$3,000—7 rooms, full modern ... north end, 50x125. Easy terms.

$1,450—6 rooms, not modern, very close in.

$2,100—6-room cottage on Cache la Poudre, between ... Easy terms.

$2,000—6 rooms, modern, except heat; on Lincoln Ave. Fine lot.

$2,...—6 rooms and bath; 50x125, one block from car line.

$...—... rooms, modern, except ... This ...

$...—... rooms ... bath. Good location. A nice home.

$400—$50 down, $... per month. 4 rooms. Cottage.

$...—7 rooms, modern except ... one block from car line and 1 block from school.

$3,500—Fine large house, high foundation, lot 50x190, fine lawn, surrounded by shade trees; 7 large rooms, electric fixtures; large closets, toilets and stationary wash stand downstairs, and bath, toilet and washstand upstairs. House in perfect condition and not ... years old. Fine mantel and grate. The biggest snap in town and must be sold at once or under the hammer it goes. See this.

It will be money in your pocket to let us show you our snaps in resident property.

TO TRADE

7-room residence in good location in Pueblo for residence here.

We have many trading propositions. If you have anything to trade for Mdse. or real estate, see us.

A SNAP

6-room house and bath, large stable for 12 horses, large corral, large chicken house, icehouse, pig pens and 2 acres of ground, 11 miles from town, on good road.

$750

GWILLIM, JACKSON & GWILLIM

Land, Live Stock and Mdse. Brokers.
21 P. O. Bldg.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., under founder of Osteopathy, 303-4 De Graff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phones Red 1272, Res. ... Best equipped office; best of service.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

PIANO & household goods packed, moved ...

FOR SALE RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Nice little chicken ranch; 8-room house, partly modern; barn; chicken house; all fenced. Address 1030 Valley. Phone Red 531. Make an offer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Colo. Springs, Colo., Dec. 22, 1905.

Dear Sir: The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Springs Electric company, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 107 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, January 24th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th day of January, 1906, and will re-open on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

IRVING W. BONBRIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 11, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The McKinney Extension Gold Mining Co. will be held at the office of the company, suite 401, Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, February 14, A. D. 1906, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Wednesday, February 7, 1906, and reopen on Wednesday, February 14, 1906.

S. S. BERNARD, President.
DANIEL THATCHER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Assurance Savings and Loan association, held at the office of the association, in the Hagerman building, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. EDGAR T. ENSIGN, Pres.

Attest: Willis R. Armstrong, Sec'y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

BY

YATES & McCLAIN

THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM

WANTED—GOOD EQUITIES

Have you an equity that you wish to dispose of at a bargain? We have purchasers waiting for snaps, or have good ... property that we can exchange you. See us quick if you have anything ...

VACANT CITY PROPERTY

Some vacant lots in a good Colorado town, well located, clear of incumbrance, to exchange for property here.

Some good lots in a growing county seat town in Kansas, where property is steadily growing in value. Town has a $40,000 court house, two ... good buildings, fine buildings and is thoroughly desirable in every way. Title to these lots is perfect, with abstract of title to each one. Clear of incumbrance. Owner wishes to get Colorado Springs property, and will make a good exchange for an ...

FARM LANDS

160 acres of good, fertile land in Oklahoma, clear of incumbrance, to exchange for Colorado ranch or city property. You can get an extra good trade on this.

... acres of fine, fertile land in ... county, Cal., well adapted to fruit and small grains, can be exchanged for Colorado Springs property.

What have you to offer for a good 160-acre farm in Wisconsin? Owner wants property here and will assume some difference.

SEE US FOR EXCHANGES

Always remember we match exchanges anywhere and make a specialty of exchanging properties in all parts of the United States.

YATES & McCLAIN

THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19½ EL PASO BLDG.
PHONE MAIN 25.

ONE THOUSAND EXCHANGES

We have over 1,000 properties in different localities, north, south, east, west—anywhere, everywhere—to exchange. Surely, among so large a list as this you should be able to find something to meet your wants, should you wish to make a change of any kind. We also have some of the best bargains in real estate in the city listed with us. If you wish to buy a home, a vacant lot or a business of any kind, see us at once.

Here are a few attractive offers of exchange for the coming week:

Equity in magnificent, close in, Cascade Ave. property at a big sacrifice in exchange for something smaller.

Florence, Colo., improved, clear property for equity in house here.

10 acres, Cañon City, clear, for equity here or land.

Two 4-room houses, west, very small incumbrance, for 6 or 7-room house.

Clear San Luis valley farm and 100 head of cattle and 37 acres near Delta. Trade all or part for merchandise.

Clear, salable lots, Chicago, for house here.

... value $3,500, for lower priced property, east.

Clear farm near Coolidge, Kan., for house here. Will assume.

North end 8-room modern, val. $2,650, for cheaper property, west side.

8-room modern, 2,000 block, N. Nevada, for closer in, smaller.

Modern 8-room N. Nevada, 1000 block, for east side or close in property of less value.

Clear west side 5-room house, beautiful corner lot, for north end. Pay difference.

80-acre farm 16 miles from city to exchange for Colo. Springs or California property.

Two small homes, Colo. City, clear. Price $800. Trade for $1,500 home.

Stock ranch of over 2,000 acres to exchange for city property.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
26 and 27 Exchange Bank Building.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Choice north end lot for fresh cows. 119 W. Del Norte.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASS now forming in German translation and composition. Special rates college and High school students. 317 E. Del Norte.

MUSICAL.

UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Pupils given a new instrument free—mandolin, violin or guitar. 224 North Nevada. From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

PIANO lessons at reasonable rates, beginners a specialty. Phone West 34-A.

FRED EKENGREN, piano tuner. Rates by the year. No. 26 South Tejon.

WANTED—Music pupils, $1 per lesson; beginners preferred. 24 N. Weber St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—Paint shop, in connection with carpenter shop. Paster & Blood, 115 E. Bijou.

FOR RENT—Large barn, with corral, water inside, cheap. 317 N. Weber.

CHICAGO PORTABLE HOUSE CO. Tel. 800-A; 506 W. Huerfano.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROOMING HOUSES

ROOMING HOUSES

We have a ... of ... rooming houses for sale just now. Splendid locations, houses full of roomers, low rent and for sale at a very low price. Now is the time to invest if you want a genuine bargain in a proposition of this kind.

ROOMING HOUSES
ROOMING HOUSES.

YATES & McCLAIN

THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19½ El Paso Bldg.
Phone Main 25.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A splendid little grocery stand, $325. Another, $525. Corner grocery and market $2,250.

One of the best little book and stationery stores in the city. A very attractive business opening, at invoice, $700.

½ interest in one of the best money-making retail business establishments in the city. Price $2,000.

½ interest in hay, grain and feed business, $2,250.

Fixtures for an up-to-date restaurant; cost, $1,000; price $350.

One of the best business openings in La Junta, Colo., groceries, etc., making handsome profits. Requires from $4,000 to $5,000.

Down town drug store to sell, or might exchange for real estate.

Any number of business openings at Denver in almost every line.

WANTED—Close in grocery for about $1,500. See us if you wish to buy or sell a business of any kind.

We also handle mining stocks, non-listed as well as listed.

We loan money on real estate, city or country.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
26 and 27 Exchange Bank Bldg.

A FIRST-CLASS SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, with ability and energy, desires connection with prosperous Colorado Springs house. Outside selling and collecting preferred. Lee, Box 165, Montrose, Colo.

FOR SALE—A business in center of city, clearing $2,000 to $1,500 year. Will bear full investigation. No commissions. Must sell account health. Price $1,000 cash. P. O. Box 491.

FOR SALE—House furnishing business, established ten years. Cañon City, Colo. Address Cañon City Merchants' Ass'n.

PAYING investment for salaried men, eight to twelve per cent. B37, Gazette.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH taught by a lady. Graduate University of Paris. Experienced teacher; reasonable. B47, Gazette.

THE STATEHOOD INSURRECTION.

The appeal of the carpet-bagger orator, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, to the Arizonans to rise in defense of their liberties till "the streets of Tucson run with the blood of martyrs as have the gutters of Warsaw" is genuinely funny. "Gutters of Blood" Rose should take his place in history along with "Bloody Bridles" Waite.

But the statehood insurrection that is being planned in the lower house of congress by Republican members is anything but funny. It is serious. It is dangerous. It is a disgrace to the men who participate in it.

The motives of the Republican congressmen who want double statehood will not bear the light. Democrats who can reasonably hope that their party will win all four senators from two new states, Arizona and New Mexico, can take their stand on plain, honest selfishness. But the Republican insurgents cannot even plead party self- ... in hidden places.

It is especially unfortunate that with the statehood insurgents some Philippine insurgents have associated themselves. The latter are men who do not want to give the Philippines a "square deal" in tariff matters, because some business interest which is strong either among their home constituents or among their other constituents fears that some time, somehow, in a way that nobody can make clear, their privileges will be lessened.

If Speaker Cannon can outgeneral the insurgents, who claim to have 67 votes, or 14 more than the number necessary, in alliance with the Democrats to defeat the measures, he will have done the country a good service.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INDUSTRIAL PRECIOUS METAL.

The world's total supply of platinum during the year 1905 was according to the Electrical World about 17,800 pounds, 17,2... pounds of which came from Russia. The United States produced 200 ounces, valued at $4,160. All of this came from California and Oregon, the Wyoming mine having suspended operations. The price of platinum increased 10 per cent during the year. According to Dr. David T. Day, of the United States geological survey, the outlook for an increased production during 1906 is good. The present price of platinum—$20.50 an ounce—is the highest which this metal has reached in recent years.

HARNESSING NECAXA.

A new water power plant in Mexico which will eventually utilize a fall of nearly 2,000 feet, is now in course of construction at the Necaxa Falls, about 100 miles northeast of the City of Mexico. It will eventually supply the capital with electric power, and the excess current will be carried seventy-one miles farther to the El Oro mining district. The final capacity of the plant will be not less than 80,000 horsepower. Plant No. 1 utilizing a drop of 1,470 feet, is now practically completed.

You may, after all of your misgivings, be "able to buy it." Read The Gazette ads and find out.

GET THE GAZETTE WANT AD HABIT.

REALTY SALES

The following real estate sales were reported yesterday by the J. L. Franklin Real Estate company of this city:

Seven room modern brick house, 1... East Espanola street, from R. W. Spencer to Anna R. Mills; consideration $4,250.

Furniture and lease of 18½ Colorado avenue from W. N. Proctor to T. J. Cox, consideration $1,000.

One hundred and thirteen acres of land, three miles north of Rocky Ford, Colo., from W. S. Mitchell to H. L. McGaffey. The price was ... in trade. Mr. Mitchell receives in exchange a six-room modern house at 315 East San Miguel street, and a four and five-room house and three lots in Ivywild.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Real estate transfers for the week ending Thursday, January 18, 1906, as reported for the Gazette by H. LeB. Wills & Co.:

Harriett R. Pennell to Anna E. Kent, W. 30 ft. Lts. 7 & 8, "L," in Ross Wood add. ... $1

Emma M. Randall to Lydia D. Bonnett, part L. 3, B. 3 ... 10

Frank L. Scott, et al., to Western Bldg. & Inv. Co., W. 30 ft. Lts. 21, 22, B. 101 ... 1

Frank L. Scott to Western Bldg. & Inv. Co., Lts. 1 to 9, B. "A," Lts. 1 to 8, B. "B," Hemenway's sub, and L. 5 and N. 16 ft. 8 in. L. 6, B. "L," Edwards' add ... 1

R. P. Davie to Davie Realty Co., S. half L. 8, B. 11, Carona add ... 1

Martha A. Dozier to Lizzi F. Fyffe, W. 22½ ft. of E. 23¼ ft. L. 27, Colburn's sub, B. 241 ... 1

John Esch to Wm. F. Esch, E. half L. 10, and W. 12½ ft. L. 11, B. ..., Hillside add ... 1

A. P. Gregory, et al., to Carl S. Hennes, L. 16, B. 75, add 1 ... 4,900

H. H. Dawson to J. N. Eklund, Lts. 3, 4, B. 1; Lts. 3, 4, 11, 12, B. 2, Dawson's sub ... 1

W. W. Coughlin to Daniel Hewitt, S. ½ of W. 47 ft. Lts. 19, 11, 12, Young's sub, Blks. 170, 232 ... 1

H. R. Wicks to Kathryn Harrison, W. 100 ft. L. 7, B. "B," Edwards' add ... 1

Jas. P. Curtis to H. L. Littell, E. 50 ft. of W. 90 ft. Lts. 9, 10, 11, B. 202 ... 1

M. B. Atkinson to Ida G. Cooper, L. 1, B. 2, Hillside add ... 1

Wm. A. Teagarden, et al., to Wm. R. Greer, Lts. 21, 22, B. 4, Verona Heights add ...

Francis D. Pistorius to Mary Pethrick, Pt. B. 4, West Bluff add ... 1

Mary Petherick to A. C. Dutcher, Pt. B. 4, West Bluff add ... 1

Elizabeth T. Bailey to Grace L. Misick, E. 45 ft. of W. 145 ft. Lts. 1, 2, B. "B," Edwards add ...

Jessie F. Luckraft to Della Allen, W. 50 ft. of E. 90 ft. Lts. 7 and 8, B. "K," Edwards' add ... 1

Kate England to Catherine A. Briscoe, L. 2, White, Wolfe & Sweet's sub ... 1

Chas. P. Bennett to L. L. Chaplin, L. 31 and S. ½ L. 32, B. "E," D. Ross Wood add ... 1

Mary E. White to Jas. W. Zeigler, L. 8, B. "A," Stebbins add ... 1

Georgiana I. Dennis to E. G. Davis, Lts. 15, 16, B. 72 ... 1

E. E. Bovee to State Realty Co., Lts. 1, 2, B. 2, Lts. 1, 2, 13, 14, B. 2, Dawson's sub ... 1

Geo. W. McMahon, et al., to Mary A. McMahon, und. ½ int. L. 16, B. 4, Boulder Heights add ... 1

GET THE GAZETTE WANT AD HABIT.

YOU PROBABLY HAVE

Enough money in your pocket now to make the "cash payment" required to secure some advertised bargain in real estate. And if you are a good Gazette want advertiser, before the last payment becomes due you will have found a buyer for it, and pocketed a pretty profit.

NO LONGER BLOODY GROUND.

Breathitt is the most famed of Kentucky counties, and Judge Hargis stands forth in the fierce light that beats upon that quarter, the most towering and dominant personality of the county. It is cheering, then, to read that Judge Hargis has clasped hands with Judge Toulbee, and that the twain have sworn eternal friendship. This is no idle oath in Breathitt. It means that neither will shoot the other in the back; and that such an act hereafter would violate the obligations of a gentleman. To shoot in the back is a Breathitt county peculiarity; the tendency to do it seems bred in the bone. To break away from the trammels of honored custom requires rare courage.

No disposition exists here to do injustice to the qualities of Hargis, the pleasure of whose acquaintance has been denied, save as his strong points have filtered into and permeated the press of his section. Hargis was county judge. He ruled the court with the firmness that might have been expected from a jurist expert in the niceties of feud etiquette and handy with a gun. All his followers had at least a gun apiece. Occasionally they would kill somebody, and under circumstances suggesting that the individual removed had by the court been deemed superfluous. If a prisoner was placed on trial and convicted no annoyance was occasioned, for the sheriff could not get him to the penitentiary so quickly that a pardon did not arrive first. There was no easier or more popular way of getting an outing at public expense than to be sent up for murder.

Times began to change. The jurist found his power waning. There was even bold talk of indicting him for some of the killings. It was felt that population was not increasing at a rate that could justify the decimating process he was believed to favor. There was set up an innovation of convicting assassins and not having a pardon waiting at the prison gate. Hargis was not pleased. Then the affront put upon him was accentuated by the election of a successor in Toulbee. At first Hargis proposed to contest, but he has bowed gracefully. His weapons are laid aside. The feud system has received a blow. Judge Toulbee may travel now without glancing fearfully over his shoulder. Hargis has accepted civilization.

Kentucky is soon to be "dark and bloody ground" only in tradition. When the gospel of peace can invade Breathitt and get a foothold no community can be regarded as soil in which the seeds of goodness cannot take root.—Philadelphia Ledger.

YOU PROBABLY NEVER

Regretted any car fare or time spent in answering a Gazette want ad. It is rare indeed that they lead you on a "fool's errand." Every such trip teaches you something—pretty nearly every one should pay you for your trouble.

BICYCLES AND REPAIRING.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY

Is a good thing. You can save some of it by trading at THE BICYCLE SUPPLY CO., ... E. KIOWA ST.

We sell ... Wood Tires $..., ... $1.25 ... Tires ... days free ...

RICH AND ... AND HARTFORD NO. 80 TIRES EACH PUT ON $2.25. New rims and spokes, $1.75. Big bargains in NEW and SECOND-HAND bicycles. New bicycles, all sizes, $15.00 up.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. SAMPSON, the Psychic. Readings daily, test meeting Thurs. and Sunday Eve. Developing class Friday Eve. 20 E. Pike's Peak, Upstairs, Empire Building.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 26 S. Nevada.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

No. NORTH, FOR DENVER.
16—From Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville and Glenwood ... 4:45 am
6—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 6:30 am
4—From Pueblo ... 9:... am
12—From St. Louis, K. C., Pueblo ... 10:25 am
2—From St. Louis & Pac. Coast ... 2:05 pm
10—From Pueblo and Cañon City ... 3:35 pm
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo ... 6:10 pm
4—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 7:30 pm

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.
15—For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, and Leadville ... 12:05 am
5—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 11:05 am
1—For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast ... 12:55 pm
17—For Pueblo ... 10:30 am
9—For Cañon City and Pueblo ... 4:10 pm
7—For Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango 5:30 pm
11—For Kan. City and St. Louis ... 7:05 pm
3—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 10:35 pm

No.	Lv. Colo. Spgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou
43	7:50 am	44	8:30 am
45	10:45 am	46	11:30 am
47	5:00 pm	48	5:... pm

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.
For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
For Pueblo ... 10:20 pm
Trains arrive from Denver, 6:30, 10:05.

SANTA FE.

November 12, 1905.
Union Station, East Pike's Peak Ave.

No. NORTH, FOR DENVER.
6—From Chicago and California 5:55 am
13—From Colorado Midland ... 7:25 am
15—Denver Express ... 10:25 am
607—Denver Express ... 11:55 am
1—From Texas ... 1:35 pm
503—From Pueblo and East ... 3:25 pm
3—Denver Ex. from Cripple Ck. 6:05 pm
11—From Colorado Midland ... 7:05 pm

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.
605—For Chicago and Kan. City ... 6:40 am
4—For Pueblo ... 10:10 am
12—To Colorado Midland Ry. ... 11:40 am
...—For Pueblo ... 2:30 pm
602—California Lim. and Chicago ... 6:55 pm
74—For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
6—For Chicago, K. C., El Paso 10:20 pm
16—To Colorado Midland Ry. ... 11:20 pm

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent, 1 North Tejon street. A. E. FORD, Depot Agent, Colorado Springs.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

NORTH BOUND.
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins ... 6:35 am
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins ... 7:35 am
For Denver, Boulder, Kan. City, St. Louis and East ... 10:25 am
For Denver ... 11:55 am
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins, Omaha, Chicago and East ... 1:35 pm
For Denver, Kan. City, St. Louis 3:25 pm
For Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Kan. City, St. Louis and West 6:05 pm
For Denver ... 7:05 pm

SOUTH BOUND.
For Pueblo ... 6:40 am
For Pueblo ... 10:10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth ... 2:30 pm
For Pueblo ... 6:55 pm
For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
For Pueblo ... 10:30 pm

Trains arrive from Denver, 6:30, 10:05, 11:40 a. m., and 2:25, 6:35, 7:05, 10:30 and 11:20 p. m.

Trains arrive from the south, 6:35, 10:15, 11:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 p. m.

Ticket office No. 119 E. Pike's Peak ave. Come in and ask questions.
J. H. STRINGER, C. A.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

No. LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
42—Rocky Mt. Lim. to Chicago ... 10:40 am
6—Vestib'd Lim. Chi. via Omaha 9:40 pm
10—Colorado Flyer, Kan. City, St. Joe, St. Louis, Chicago ... 2:30 pm
28—For Kan. City, Memphis, Jacksonville, Fla., and St. Louis ... 7:55 pm
5—Limited to Pueblo ... 9:30 am
9—Limited to Pueblo ... 11:50 am
41—To Pueblo ... 9:45 pm

ARRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
5—Vestibuled Lim. from Chicago 7:50 am
27—From St. Louis and Kan. City 8:15 am
9—Colorado Flyer, from Kan. City, St. Joe, Omaha, St. Louis ... 11:50 am
41—Rocky Mountain Limited ... 9:40 pm

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.
W. W. WOOD, C. P. A.
2 Pike's Pike Ave. Phone 78.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Ry.
Via Colo. Midland Out of Colo. Springs.

No. WEST BOUND.
111—Leave Colorado Springs ... 7:10 pm
Arrive Cripple Creek ... 10:05 pm

EAST BOUND.
106 Leave Cripple Creek ... 7:30 am
Arrive Colorado Springs ... 10:... am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive. Depart.
10:25 am—St. Louis, Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily ... 7:05 pm
2:05 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Spgs., Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, L'worth, daily 12:05 pm

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

No. WEST BOUND. Leaves.
5—Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast Limited ... 12:05 pm
Santa Fe-C. & S. depot.
11—Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express ... 7:10 pm
D. & R. G. depot.
3—Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast Limited ... 11:30 pm
Santa Fe-C. & S. depot.

No. EAST BOUND. Arrives.
6—From Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast ... 7:05 am
Santa Fe depot.
2—From Cripple Creek & Ute Pass ... 10:30 am
D. & R. G. depot.
4—From Pacific Coast, Utah, Colorado ... 6:10 pm
Santa Fe depot.

All trains to and from Cripple Creek district leave from and arrive at D. & R. G. depot. Other trains arrive and leave from Santa Fe depot. Ticket office No. 8 North Tejon street. C. S. BROWNE, General Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY.

(The Short Line.)

No. Daily. WEST BOUND.
23—Leaves Colorado Springs ... 10:30 am
Arrives at Cripple Creek ... 1:30 pm

EAST BOUND.
24—Leaves Cripple Creek ... 2:00 pm
Arrives Colorado Springs ... 5:00 pm

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the C. & S. R. R. and ... Colorado Springs.

Short Line trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe station, Colorado Springs. City Ticket Office, 119 Pike's Peak Avenue.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

WOMAN'S CLUB ON A NEW PLAN

PARLOR AND MUSIC ROOM.

CLUB HOUSE FOR WOMEN EMPLOYES OF SOROSIS SHOE FACTRY.

GOOD STENOGRAPHERS

Are never scarce and you are not wise to "put up with a poor one" when good ones are advertising every day in The Gazette. A good stenographer will make more difference in your business than you can compute.

SEWING ROOM.

DOLLINGER & HARRISON,
Dealers in All Leading Coals
FREIGHT AND TRANSFER
Phone 786-A.

THE REED INVESTMENT CO
Investment Bankers. Bonds, Mortgages and Colorado Securities.
BANK BLOCK. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

SHOVE, ALDRICH & CO. BANKERS BROKERS
Telephone No. 35. Cable Address "Shovald."
Removed to New Mining Exchange Building. Entrance to offices: Room 603.

William P. Bonbright & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Colorado Springs office to 31 Broad Street, New York, 4 George Street, London, E. C.
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange. Colo. Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

ACTIVITY AT BOILING POINT

LIBERAL SPRINKLING OF LOSSES THROUGHOUT THE STOCK LIST.

BUREAU OF [illegible] MARKET THROW [illegible] ST. PAUL BUILDING ADVANCE.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

WE cordially invite the ladies of Colorado Springs and vicinity to visit our shoe department and inspect our line of "Sorosis" shoes for women and children.

Robbins

SENTIMENT IS BEARISH

MUCH LIQUIDATION BY DISCOURAGED WHEAT HOLDERS CAUSES DECLINE.

CORN FIRM AND OATS STEADY WITH LIGHT TRADING—PROVISIONS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—At the opening the sentiment in the wheat pit was [illegible]. There was much liquidation by discouraged bears and longs while heavy shipments from Australia, and liberal shipments in the northwest all inspired selling. The shipments from Australia for the week were 1,984,000 bushels, compared with 1,[illegible] bushels for the corresponding time one year ago. Initial quotations on May were off 1/4@[illegible]c to 1/2@5/8c at 86 5/8c to 87 1/8c. Further decline was prevented by covering by shorts and by purchasing by some of the large commission houses. This buying caused a slight recovery in prices before the end of the first hour. For the remainder of the session the market held steady. The trading in the July options showed increased activity, buying being induced by spring-like weather in the southwest, many purchasers acting on the theory that a quick drop in temperature would cause heavy damage to the crops of fall sown wheat. The market closed steady with May at 87 1/4@87 3/8c, the highest point of the day.

Trading in the corn pit was very quiet, but the market was firm because of wet weather throughout the middle west. The market closed steady. May opened unchanged at 45 1/4c, sold up to 45 3/8c and closed at 45 1/4c. Local receipts were 279 cars, with 14 of contract grade.

The oats market was steady on a fair general demand by commission houses. May opened a shade lower at 32c, sold between 31 7/8c and 32 1/8c, and closed at 32 1/8c.

Small receipts of live hogs caused a moderately firm provision market. Heavy shipments of meat and lard had tended to prices. At the close May pork was up 5@7 1/2c at $14.22 1/2. Lard was up 2 1/2c at $7.70. Ribs were 5c higher at $7.97.

Reported by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	87	87 1/4	86 5/8	87 1/4
July	84 1/2	84 7/8	84 1/2	84 7/8
September	82 3/4	83 1/4	82 3/4	83 1/8
Corn—				
May	45 1/4	45 3/8	45 1/4	45 1/4
July	45 1/2	45 5/8	45 1/2	45 5/8
September	45 3/8	45 7/8	45 1/4	45 7/8
Oats—				
May	32	32 1/8	31 7/8	32 1/8
July	30 3/8	30 3/4	30 3/8	30 3/8

EASTERN LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

[illegible] market steady. [illegible] $1.00@1.15. [illegible] market steady. [illegible] $3.10@3.25. [illegible] market steady. [illegible] $3.10@3.25. [illegible] market steady. Mutton, [illegible] lambs, $[illegible] range [illegible] ewes, $1.25@3.25.

KANSAS CITY, [illegible]—Cattle—Receipts [illegible] market steady. [illegible] $3.10@3.25. [illegible] heavy, $3.10@[illegible]. [illegible] pigs and light, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts [illegible] market nominally steady. Muttons, $[illegible]; lambs, $[illegible]; range [illegible] ewes, $1.25@3.25.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 20. Wool, steady; territory and western medium, 28@30; fine medium, 22@26; fine, 19@21.

RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET.

VEGETABLES—Western slope potatoes, 15 lbs. 25c; home grown cabbage, 3c lb.; blood beets, 12 lbs. 25c; parsnips, 12 lbs. 25c; Colorado dry onions, 10 lbs. 25c; white egg turnips, 10 lbs. 25c; pie pumpkins, 2c lb.; hubbard squash, 2c lb.; sweet potatoes, 4c lb.; cauliflower, 12½c lb.; hot house lettuce, 50c dozen; home-grown celery, 45c doz.; California tomatoes 20c lb.; parsley and mint, 5c bunch; spinach, 12½c lb.; red onions, 3c lb.

FRUITS—Cranberries, 20c qt.; bananas, 25c doz.; grape fruit, 12½c each; lemons, 12½ doz.; Bellefleur apples, $1.65 box; Ben Davis apples, $1.25@1.75 box; imported grapes, 30c lb.

POULTRY—Young turkeys, 20c lb.; young hens, 16c lb.; roasting chickens, 17c lb.; young chickens (broilers), 20c; spring ducks, 18c.

EGGS—Guaranteed state, per doz., 25c; strictly fresh home product per doz. 30c.

BUTTER—1 lb. best creamery, 25c; 1 lb. No. 2 creamery, 20c; 1 lb. fancy ranch, 20c; 1c per lb. off on 5-lb. lots.

RETAIL GRAIN MARKET.

Oats, $1.25@1.30 cwt.; corn, $1.05@1.10 cwt.; corn chop, $1.10@1.15 cwt.; bran, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; Kaffir corn, $1.20 cwt.; wheat, $1.30 cwt.; alfalfa hay, 60@65c cwt.; Kansas hay, $11.50 ton, 65c to 70c cwt.; timothy hay, $13.00 to $14.50 ton, 60c to 65c cwt.

YOU ARE PROBABLY NOT THE MAN

But kindly excuse us if we have made a mistake, but we thought you might want more comfort, more heat, and less dirt and worry and yet save money on your furnace bills this winter.

DO YOU KNOW

That the Genuine Gas Coke will save you money if you will use it in your furnace. Do you know that it will give better results than any other fuel on the market. Order now and be sure and get

THE REAL THING

By calling up and ordering from

THE GAS COMPANY

PHONE MAIN 23 107 11 E. KIOWA STREET

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MINING IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK FIELD

Three Valuable New Ore Shoots Opened in Last Few Days---Granite's Output Increased---Much New Territory Being Subjected to Minute Exploration.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—The mineral wealth of the Cripple Creek district has been increased by three ore shoots during the last three days of the current week. What they will add to the dollars of the community and to the purses of stockholders in various localities it is early to estimate, but conditions exposed to date are of much promise. Details of these discoveries are told in the following lines:

Rich Streak in Burns.

A rich streak of ore has been struck by Johnson and Hastain, lessees, in operating between the second and fourth levels of the old Burns workings of the Acacia company, situated on Bull hill, near Altman. The streak is from 2 to 10 inches in width and yields from $80 to $200 in gold to the ton. The body has been followed but a short distance, so little can be told concerning its size. Ten tons of ore has been saved and will be sent to market in a few days.

An ore shoot of good size has been opened by Morrison and associates, lessees, in the Silver Tip claim of the United Gold Mines company, situated near the American Eagles and others of proven value on the summit of Bull hill. At the point of last exposure the body has a width of 7 feet, and according to assays made yesterday is worth $27.60 to the ton across the 7 feet.

Search for a shoot was started in the Silver Tip last summer. At a depth of 30 or 40 feet a crosscut was driven a short distance when ore was reached. It lies in a body about 2 feet wide, was pretty generally marked with sylvanite and surrendered two carloads of ore having an average content in yellow metal.

Conditions suggested that the top of a shoot had been reached and that an [illegible] ment at greater depth. Taking the suggestion, the shaft was continued to the 100-foot point, where the shoot described above was encountered after 10 feet of drifting. The body contains a little sylvanite and some green tellurium. It is strong and well defined. Ten tons of ore has been saved. A trial shipment may be made in the course of a week or ten days.

1,000-Foot Shaft For Mohican.

Lessees of the Mohican mine, of Battle mountain have concluded to increase the depth of the shaft. They may add 300 feet providing a depth of 1,000 feet. At the 850-foot point the shaft will be in the same zone as the shoot discovered in drifting from the Ajax mine, adjoining. The body is being sought from a level below in the Ajax. It is also proposed to erect an ore house on the Mohican. Operations are being conducted by Wyndham and associates.

Increasing Granite's Output.

Production from the properties of the Granite Gold Mining company, situated on the south slope of Battle mountain, has been raised from 2,000 to 2,500 tons a month. The increase is due to contributions from the Gold Coin property, which was bought by the Granite company two months ago. Another contributor is the Monument, which is surrendering at the rate of fifteen to eighteen carloads a month.

Most of the output is from shoots in the Granite. They have been opened between the 700 and the 1,200-foot depths. They are wide and have been followed horizontally for long distances. The ore ranges in quality from $30 to $65 in gold to the ton, but settlements average between $40 and $50 to the ton, which is above the average of the district. Connections have been made between the Gold Coin and the Granite, particularly on the bottom levels, and it is understood that connection is to be made on other levels. A considerable part of the production is being made through the Gold Coin shaft.

The south end of the Dexter property, situated at the southwest extremity of Bull hill, is being investigated by lessees. If the investigation reveals conditions of ordinary [illegible] a hoisting [illegible] will be installed and work started on comprehensive lines. The shaft at which work would be started has a depth of 400 feet. Exploration would be engaged in at this depth [illegible]. Former lessees of this ground found large bodies of ore worth from $20 to $15 to the ton and several streaks of superior quality.

To Investigate the Rattler.

Parties who recently leased the Rattler property, situated near the Jo Dandy, Blue Flag and others of Raven hill, propose to engage in exploration on comprehensive lines. They will add about 150 feet to the shaft, which has a depth of 110 feet and will drive crosscuts and run long drifts.

To speed the work they will install a steam hoist. Work will begin in a week or two. Several [illegible] have been exposed in the Rattler [illegible] contain streaks of [illegible] ore. It is believed that these streaks will prove to be shoots of good size at depth. The discovery of streaks often preceded arrival at shoots in other properties in the neighborhood that eventually became responsive.

Ore is leaving the Jo Dandy mine of Raven hill at the rate of 1,000 tons a month. Settlements on this material are being effected at rates ranging from $30 to $50 in gold to the ton. Stoping is confined mainly to the third level where several shoots are exposed. Some time during the current month J. M. Wright will pay Dr. D. H. Rice and associates the remainder due on the purchase price.

The cost of the property was $100,000, of which all but a few thousand dollars have been paid. All of the $100,000 will have been taken from the mine by the time the final payment is made. In addition to this sum the new owner has invested $28,000 in improvements and a large sum in mining, transportation, treatment and other expenses.

More Depth for Banner.

It is proposed to add another lift of 100 feet to the Fountain Valley shaft of the Banner Gold Mining company, situated in the gulch between Beacon and Rosebud hills, providing a depth of 425 feet. The shaft has a depth of 325 feet while the bottom level is 315 feet from the surface. Before sinking is started a pump will be installed. Under present conditions a bailer can keep the workings free, but with sinking and hoisting in progress some other means must be provided for discharging the element if speed would be made.

Two more carloads of ore is being prepared for shipment. These two will make the twelfth carload since the shoot was struck seven or eight weeks ago. Development of the shoot is proceeding on the bottom level. Satisfactory conditions are reported.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Modoc Mining and Milling company, held in Pueblo Tuesday, 760,000 shares of stock was represented. The meeting was harmonious and resulted in the re-election of former directors and officers, as follows: F. H. Frankenberg, Will F. Greer, Henry Herman, John Beaty and Charles Herinsmeyer, directors. The officers elected are F. H. Frankenberg, president and manager; Henry Herman, vice president; William Greer, treasurer, and Charles Herinsmeyer, secretary. The secretary and the treasurer exchanged places.

The Modoc company owns the Modoc mine of Bull hill and Battle mountain, one of the first and most responsive properties of the locality, and acreage on Squaw and Rhyolite mountains. Its Bull hill property is being worked by lessees who, for a year, have steadily been shipping much ore of good and superior quality.

Block No. 56 of the Stratton estate, situated on Globe hill, is being prospected by Young and associates, lessees. Work is confined to the surface. A trench has exposed a strong vein of good appearance. Other bodies will be sought before a decision [illegible] to which one will be prospected is reached. It is in this locality that several large surface pockets have been exposed. Some of them have [illegible] ore for several years.

Another 1,000-Foot Shaft.

The Stratton Mining and Leasing company, [illegible] of the Sean Burns block of the Acacia company, is [illegible] exploration [illegible]. [illegible] is being [illegible] and a pipe line built [illegible] the mine. The [illegible] of timbers is being done in the shaft. When this work is completed sinking will begin.

It is proposed to add 300 feet to the shaft, giving it a length of 1,000 feet. A [illegible] Smith and associates. They expect to complete the contract in 90 days. This means fast work and the employment of more than one shift. While not soft, the dyke through which the shaft will pass is not very difficult of penetration.

A mill is to be erected by the Little Giant M. & M. Co. on the site of one destroyed by fire last week, it has been learned from Charles B. Burch, manager of the company. He says the mill cost $25,000 and was insured for $15,000. There was no salvage. All but $4,000 of the company's indebtedness had been cancelled and he was returning with that sum when apprised of the loss.

Manager Burch will spend two or three weeks in making plans for construction after which he will go east to raise money for the work.

The property of the Little Giant M. & M. Co., which is of liberal area, is situated in Pony gulch. Several large veins of well oxydized material have been exposed for long distances. It is understood that the average content in yellow metal is in the neighborhood of $4 to the ton. Other plants have treated ore having a gross content of $3 at a small margin of profit. The operators of these plants had to buy water, one firm paying $600 a month for it, and royalties on the metallic extraction. The Little Giant owns its ground, therefore is not subject to royalties, and has a water right. Its plan of construction permits of more economies than could be practiced at most plants, nearly the entire operation being automatic. In building the new plant the company will profit from experiences with the one destroyed and effect improvements.

May Ship From Empire.

Another carload was shipped Monday from the Montrose mine of Ironclad hill, by Van Fleet and associates, lessees. It was broken in the same stope in which ore was originally found two months ago, from the 350-foot level for about 50 feet. It has a width of eight feet in places, and is streaked with material of superior quality. It is understood that shipments are settled for in the neighborhood of $30 to the ton.

Operations have been resumed at the Vindicator No. 2 of Bull hill. During the three weeks of underground idleness, enforced by the destruction of the ore house by fire, the shaft house has been converted into an ore house. Several bins have been built, permitting of ore movements with the same facility as before the fire. The mine has been opened to considerable depth and has been surrendering ore with regularity for several years.

It is currently reported that shipments are to be made from the main workings of the Empire State of the Isabella company, on a large scale, in a short time. Arrangements are being made for the erection of scales and for other conveniences in connection with production. During the past year or less, the company has added several hundred feet to an 800-foot shaft. Large bodies of ore streaked with materials of superior quality were exposed before sinking began. The addition of several hundred feet to the shaft has improved conditions and will make possible, it is gathered, a comparatively large production.

Ore is being removed from block No. 5 of the school section, situated near Cameron and on the east slope of Bull hill, by the Block 5 Leasing company. It is being broken from a shoot ranging in width from four to eight feet, and in quality from $30 to $50 in gold to the tons at depth of 450 and 350 feet. The shoot has been followed horizontally for upward of 40 feet. The output has been in the neighborhood of five carloads a month. This rate will be maintained, possibly increased, during the next few months at least. Conditions suggest that a longer [illegible] may be looked forward to. It is believed that the body surrendering ore is one that was long responsive in the [illegible] and that it may be profitably followed for a considerable distance [illegible] the property. A substantial [illegible] lies in the treasury of the [illegible] company.

Promise in Dante Veins.

Ore is leaving that part of the Dante mine of Bull hill, under lease to Woodrow & Kilpatrick, at the rate of a carload a week. It is being [illegible] from a shoot lately opened [illegible] development at a depth of [illegible] feet. It has a width of 20 inches [illegible] the 35 to 40 feet which [illegible] followed horizontally. [illegible] marketed have been [illegible] of $40 in gold to the ton.

The big shoot found [illegible] block of the Dante will [illegible] found in this section. The [illegible] dyke in which it is contained [illegible] at a depth of 600 feet. [illegible] pected. An addition of [illegible] feet is to be made to the shaft by Woodrow & Kilpatrick. This will provide a depth of 800 feet, at which breast exploration is to be engaged in.

An ore shoot of superior quality has been opened and developed by the Omaha Leasing company in the Lost Dollar mine of Bull hill.

This body was found in exploration conducted south of the shaft on the 300-foot level. At the point of intersection it has a width of three feet. Subsequent development has shown what is practically a uniformity of size throughout. The body has been followed for 35 to 40 feet. Much ore is being broken in the course of development. Two carloads of it were sent to market [illegible] day. It is expected to yield in the neighborhood of $80 to $100 in gold to the ton.

Operations are being conducted under the direction of O. M. Deeper, manager of the leasing concern. The members of the company are Omaha railroad men.

Samples of ore that compare favorably in quality with any in the district are being broken from a shoot in the Blue Flag property of Raven hill. Most of this material comes from a shoot exposed at a depth of 185 feet. At that point the body has a width of upward of four feet and has been followed horizontally for 50 feet or farther.

So well satisfied is the company with conditions developed [illegible] that it has made improvements [illegible] house, looking to an important production. It is probable that the output will eventually equal that of some of the regular outputters in the vicinity.

To provide more ore an addition of 100 feet has been made to the shaft, which had a length of 200 feet when sinking was started.

Reports of Lexington.

The annual report of the Lexington Gold Mining company for the year ending November 30, 1905, reached the stockholders in this city Monday.

The report shows that during the year there was shipped from the property of the company a total of 495 net tons of ore having a gross value of $11,385.63 and $6,958.39 net value.

From that amount the company received in royalties the sum of $1,220.49, while the lessees received $5,6[illegible]7.99.

The company commenced the year with $15,897.98 in the treasury. During the year the receipts amounted to $8,296.17. The sum of $6,[illegible]8.75 was received from the sale of 80,000 shares of treasury stock. At the time it was sold the company had under consideration the purchase of another property, but the deal did not go through. During the year [illegible] to the sum of $787.42 was received by the company, as well as $50 for the rental of machinery.

After the payment of the first dividend of one cent a share, amounting to $12,950, the company had on hand in cash and cash assets the sum of $10,836.36.

The company still has a total of 265,000 shares of stock in the treasury.

The main lease on the property is that of Sam McDonald on the south 300 feet of the Clara D. claim. From that lease there was shipped during the year a total of 460½ tons of ore that yielded the company a royalty of $1,156.21.

At the annual meeting of stockholders, held December 4, the following directors and officers were elected: J. Stanley Jones, president; William E. Humphreys, vice president; N. H. Partridge, secretary and treasurer; H. J. Anstie and C. C. Butler.

$11.95 for your choice of over 500 suits worth $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50, at Robbins' big sale.

ORE FOUND ON RED MOUNTAIN

GOOD BODY OPENED FIVE MILES OUTSIDE OF SO-CALLED PRODUCING AREA.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—[illegible] by John M. Glover on a group of claims which he owns situated on Red mountain, four or five miles northwest of this city, therefore that distance beyond the recognized producing area, and about two miles from the Bull Nose [illegible] of Copper mountain [illegible].

In sinking a shaft Mr. Glover pierced a narrow seam of ore at a depth of 40 feet. The body has a width of 10 to 14 inches and [illegible] the average of the district. [illegible] the shaft the body [illegible]. It is believed by Mr. Glover that it will prove to be of good quality at this point and of greater width.

Mr. Glover, who formerly represented a district of Missouri in congress, began mining here several years ago. He has been engaged on several properties but none of them has the showing been as promising as in the Red Mountain group.

TO RESUME WORK ON FOREST QUEEN

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—Operations are to be resumed soon on the Forest Queen mine of Ironclad hill by Walsh and his Chicago associates, lessees. During several weeks of idleness a compressor has been installed and other facilities added. It is probable that prospecting will be engaged in at depths of 500 and 600 feet. Considerable ore of ordinary quality was shipped from the Forest Queen last spring and summer. The body was wide and streaked with material of good grade.

GRANITE COMPANY'S OUTPUT INCREASED

Special to The Gazette.

[illegible] Gold Coin and Monument mines contributing to the output from the Granite mine of Battle mountain, the Granite company is moving about two and a half carloads of ore a day or 2,565 tons a month, an increase of 500 tons over the output before the Gold Coin was added to its holdings. Most of the ore is broken from two large shoots at points between the 700 and 1,200-foot depths of the Granite. Returns show a metallic content of $40 to $50 to the ton.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	10⅞	11
[illegible]	14	15
Black Belle	.04	.05
C. C. Con.	.06½	.07
C. K. & N.	.06	.06
Dante	.06½	.10¼
Dillon	10	11
Doctor	.05⅜	.06
Elkton	45½	46½
El Paso	65	67½
Fanny B.	.02	.03
Findley	87¾	88½
Gold Dollar	07½	08
Gold Sovereign	10⅝	10¾
Index		03
Isabella	24	24½
Jack Pot	04	06
Last Dollar		30
Lexington	04	04½
Mollie Gibson		06
Moon Anchor	.03¾	04
Old Gold	04½	05¼
Pharmacist	04⅝	05
Pinnacle		02½
Portland	1.80	1.82
Prince Albert	02⅞	02¼
Vindicator	86	90
Work	05	06¼

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Gold Coin	.02	.04
Golden Cycle	75	80
Independence Con.	18	15
Jennie Sample	.03½	.04
Jerry Johnson	10	11
United G. M.	12	[illegible]

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	.02	.02
Alamo	.01¾	
American Con.	.02½	.02
Anchor	.01¾	.02¼

PROSPECTS—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cripple & C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Shot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Crown	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	.04	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Nell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Nevin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midway	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. K.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Pilgrim	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raven	.01	
Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regina Savage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Burns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Maud	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Nicol	.01	[illegible]
St. Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Uncle Sam	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	.01
[illegible]		.02
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Champion	.003	.007
[illegible]	[illegible]	.008
Favorite	.004	.005
Free Gold	.003	
Golden Age	.005	.006
Golden Eagle	.008	.01¼
[illegible]		.02
Goldfield	[illegible]	
Gold Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldstone	[illegible]	.007
Grace	.0045	[illegible]
[illegible]	.005	[illegible]
Hayden	[illegible]	.01
Ironclad	.005	.004
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	.001	
Marion		.006
Montreal		.02
Palace		.005
[illegible]	.0025	[illegible]
Red Spruce	.005	.007
[illegible]	.002	.005
[illegible]	.002	[illegible]
Sunset	.005	.007
Texas Girl	.008	.01
Volcano	[illegible]	.007
Wide Awake	.008	[illegible]
Zenobia	.01	
Zoe	.0055	[illegible]

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Acacia, 1,000 at 10¾; Dante, 3,000 at 6½; Elkton, 1,000 at 45¾, 2,000 at 45½; El Paso, 1,500 at 68, 1,000 at 67, 1,000 at 65½, [illegible] at 65; Findley, 500 at 88; Isabella 1,000 at 24½; Jack Pot, 1,000 at 5; Lexington, 2,000 at 4½; Moon Anchor, 300 at 3¾; Work, 1,000 at 5¾.

UNLISTED—[illegible]

PROSPECTS—Banner, 2,000 at 2¾; Constantine, 2,000 at 1½; Gould, 1,000 at 2¼; Marquette, 7,000 at 1½; O. K., 3,000 at 1¼; Republic, 1,000 at 1¾; Mary Nevin, 1,000 at 5; National, 1,000 at 1½; Mariposa, 1,000 at 1½; Rose Nicol, 1,000 at 1¼.

MISCELLANEOUS—Golden Age, 3,000 at .005¾; Grace, 5,000 at .0045; Kitty, 5,000 at 1; Red Spruce, 5,000 at .006½; Volcano, 1,000 at .006; Zoe, 5,000 at .0055.

LONDON MINING MARKET.

The following quotations are furnished by William P. Bonbright & Co., of New York, London and Colorado Springs:

London, Jan. 20.

	£	s	d
Camp Bird	1	12	6
Esperanza	5	3	0
El Oro	1	7	9
Tomboy	1	6	[illegible]
Stratton's Independence	0	7	6

WINCHEL SELLS INTEREST IN ANACONDA MILL

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—Howard H. Winchel has sold his interest in the cyanide mill on the Anaconda property to the Anaconda Cyanide company. No consideration is specified in an instrument filed today. The mill has produced several gold bricks worth from $700 to $1,200.

AJAX LESSEES DOING WELL

TWO ORE SHOOTS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY BEING DEVELOPED AT THE SURFACE.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—Two ore shoots of superior quality are undergoing development in surface blocks of the Ajax property, situated on the south slope and near the summit of Battle mountain.

On block No. 3 Sam McDonald is stoping from a shoot at a depth of 100 feet and following it by winze. The latter has proceeded about 40 feet throughout which distance the body is upward of two feet in width, and contains ore worth $60 in gold to the ton. Shipments of this quality are frequently made. Sinking is in progress and will probably be continued until a depth of 250 feet is attained. The vertical limit placed on operators engaged on surface blocks is 300 feet.

One of the best blocks in the Ajax estate is No. 14 on which Lessee Mulvaney is at work. There a shoot two to three feet in width is being stoped at a depth of 100 feet and below. It is yielding material worth about $100 in gold to the ton. Ore of this quality is being marketed with regularity. The [illegible] body will be sought at greater depth.

Several other sets of lessees are prospecting and developing, both in surface blocks and at depth.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	11.58	11.61	11.57	11.58
March	11.77	11.80	11.74	11.74
May	11.92	11.93	11.87	11.87
July	11.97	11.98	11.91	11.93
August	11.74	11.74	11.71	11.74
October	10.99	10.92	10.87	10.90

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The statement of the clearing house banks for this week shows that the banks hold $16,751,575 over the legal reserve requirements. This is an increase of $8,250,925 over last week. The statement follows: Loans [illegible], increase $2,831,000; deposits [illegible], increase $17,152,100; circulation $52,[illegible], increase [illegible]; specie $189,365,300, increase $11,679,800; reserve required [illegible], increase $5,040,775; surplus $16,751,575, increase $3,565,925; ex-U. S. deposits, $18,598,775, increase $3,590,925.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans, easy; 60 days, 5 per cent; 90 days and six months, 4½%.

Close—Prime mercantile paper, 5½ per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.15@487.25 for demand and at 483.75@483.85 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484@488; commercial bills, 482¾; bar silver, 65¾; Mexican dollars, 50½; government bonds, firm; railroad bonds, irregular.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

"Truly [illegible] the recovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn., "she was so wasted by coughing up pus from her lungs. Doctors declared her end so near that her family had watched by her bedside forty-eight hours; when, at my urgent request, Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds, 50c and $1.00 at the Hefley-Arcularius Drug company. Trial bottle free.

$2.80 DENVER & RETURN $2.80 via COLORADO & SOUTHERN. January 28, 29 and 30. Final limit February 5th. Get tickets at City office, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

SALT LAKE AND RETURN $18.00. VIA RIO GRANDE, on sale Jan. 23rd and 24th, limit 31st. Stopovers. Call at Rio Grande City Ticket Office.

THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN at No. 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave., will sell you first via Burlington or Union Pacific. The best and most satisfactory routing. Through berth reservations made and tickets sold.

$8.95 for suits worth up to $15.00 and $16.50, at Robbins' big sale.

NewspaperARCHIVE®